



THE ROTARIAN

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NOT IN VAIN

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

Illustration by Albert H. Winkler

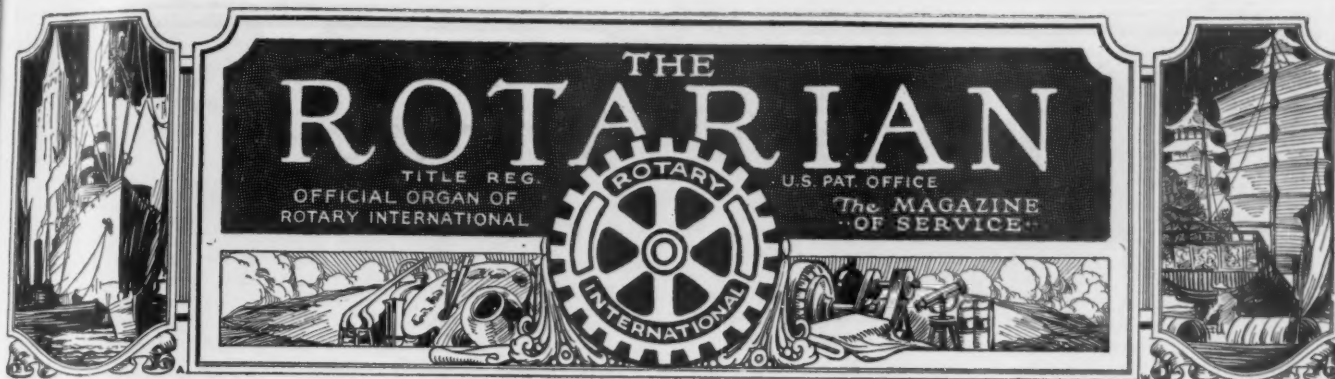
THE world will not be hard to leave
If I have set myself a task
And finished it. I need not grieve,
Nor need another day to ask,
If I shall leave a better land,
A fairer city, gladder heart,
Or minds that better understand,
When I depart.

If I have taken but a patch
Of idle ground and made it bloom,
Have built one house, of brick or thatch,
A mansion or a single room,
If I have tried to be a friend,
Have made one life a bit more fair,
When all these things are at an end
I need not care.

This only makes the leaving sad;
To look across a desert waste
Of opportunities I had
And idly spurned, or passed in haste,
To think the world, that men of worth
Had labored for so willingly,
Is not a little better earth
Because of me.

I must reorganize my life,
Must take some part, if great or small,
In some good cause, some common strife
To serve the common good of all.
Then when at last I must resign
This life, with all its joys and pain,
I may go bravely, knowing mine
Was not in vain.





"This Day We Sailed West"

By Arthur Melville

"THIS day we sailed west because it was our course."

There is a beautiful simplicity about the phrase which Columbus wrote nearly every day in the log-book recording his great voyage of discovery. The brief statement has the beauty of an Ionic column and the naive charm of eternal youth.

The course of civilization, which has been from east to west, was lengthened by that memorable voyage, but men are still "going west" in the sense of seeking to pluck the unknown from Nature's laws. In fact, during the late war "going west" acquired a still deeper significance, beautiful even in its tragedy.

Amid the bustle and clamor of a later day, mankind still pauses to wonder at the few who pass, their countenances radiant with purpose, moving steadily through uncharted seas. The caravel of Columbus is paralleled by the specimen slide of the scientist, the book of the sociologist, as it is by the giant airship of the latest Arctic explorer. Faith still points the compass; the compass points the way.

It is not easy to see the serenity of the sun-flushed snowdrift concealed under the sooty mass that waits till a kindly sun shall permit it to slink away and hide its shame in the gutter. The golden throne of Mammon maintains its steady glitter through the centuries; men are still dazzled by the thought of riches; talent is wasted in the lap of luxury; nor is heed given to the inexorable law that equal wealth implies equal poverty.

Our El Doradoes are not attained by reckless optimism but by intelligent faith, and the Fountain of Youth is not the reward of foolhardiness but of temperate living. It is entirely possible to escape

the slow suicide of indecision, only to immolate oneself in the blazing fires of conceit. Men who won't realize their inherent possibilities, and men who assume characters not rightfully theirs, are equally dangerous to society. The faith that moves mountains usually does so because some Archimedes first solved the problem of leverage. We plunge into the unknown, but our seeking is based on what is known. We interpret the new page only by the experience gained in past chapters.

COLUMBUS sailed west because he was convinced that the world was round. Men achieve higher things because they have prepared themselves for higher things. Once we have formed a prejudice against symphonies we will hear none, though Kubelik is accompanied by Paderewski. Yet some who were equally prejudiced have experienced a strange new emotion as they listened, all unknowingly, to what they simply recognized as a disturbing beauty of sound.

Some day there will be a new girdle of civilization around the earth, an ornament brighter than any earth has yet had. That will be when we conquer idle fear and idler vanity, and give place to a healthy self-respect. For then we shall have ceased to imitate either the jackal or the ape; we shall have realized that the essential of all civilization is *men*.

When that day comes there will be a new glow on the western horizon, and from the time our infant eyes blink at the light till our fading consciousness catches the murmurings of Lethe which blend all sounds, we shall *live*. And in the log-book of our lives it shall be written:

"This day we sailed west because it was our course."

"Just Among Ourselves—"

MARCH, April, May and June are important months on Rotary's calendar. It is during this period that the year's activities all seem to converge and then find expression in the district conferences and the international convention. Of the conferences, there will be forty-one in the forty-one districts, and of the preparations for the convention you have been reading from month to month. All of this implies corresponding activities on the part of THE ROTARIAN.

As in former years, we plan to present a tabloid review of the district conferences in the form of a chart, giving at a glance the important results. Plans have also been made to cover the International Convention at Toronto, gathering news and views which will help you to remember your convention experiences—or to realize what you missed. For a Rotary convention is more than a gathering of some thousands of men drawn from the four quarters of the earth—it is far more than that—for one thing, it is an attempt to emphasize similarities in the various branches of the human race rather than the differences. For another, it is an attempt on a huge scale to translate Rotary into workable terms applied to our business and professions.

As heretofore the July number will have as much convention material as the shortness of time between the convention and going to press will permit; the August number will be the convention number presenting the most important of the addresses and reports.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

In our effort to make THE ROTARIAN a medium of International Rotary which shall not only represent faithfully the organization as a whole to the membership, but shall also bear a message of service for thousands of readers who do not happen to be members, we receive many letters from many sources which are heartening to those who are laboring to give you a magazine that is better with each issue. Such letters inspire us to fresh effort by renewing in us a deep sense of the responsibility of producing for three hundred thousand readers a *Magazine of Service*.

From Washington, Pa., came a letter the other day from William Christman, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Washington Rotary Club. Bill says:

"It must be now nearly six years since I became a charter member of the Washington, Pa., Rotary Club; classification, Real Estate Broker.

"For thirty years, long previous to the time above mentioned, I was engaged in the newspaper business, for which reason I have been greatly interested in following, from time to time, the rapid stride of advancement in THE ROTARIAN; not only in its general make-up and appearance, its editorial page, but, as well, in the number and tone of articles published. The publication grows better and better with each number.

"I am especially well pleased that the quantity of advertising, which has always been of the highest quality, is constantly increasing, for well do I know that it's the advertising patronage that keeps the wheel revolving.

"Sincere congratulations on the progress THE ROTARIAN is making."

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

In the March number we used a beautiful poem as our frontispiece, which was entitled "The Dreamers" and which was written by Mrs. Emma Leutert, the wife of one of the members of the Saint Louis Rotary Club. Since its publication we have learned that Mrs. Leutert has been one of the regular contributors to that excellent Rotary Club of Saint Louis publication, "The Pepper Box," and that "The Dreamers" originally appeared in that publication. So we give credit to that publication and congratulations to the editor, Roy Turnbull, for discovering an unusually promising poet among the Rotary Anns of the Saint Louis Rotary Club.

WHO'S WHO—IN THIS NUMBER

Ellis Parker Butler is best known as the author of "Pigs Is Pigs"; but he has applied his whimsical humor to a wide range of subjects. His speculations on what constitutes success are a happy illustration of the manner in which he drives home a point and clinches it with a jesting reference that will set you to thinking seriously before your smile has time to fade. This month he contributes "What's This Success Thing?"

Ralph W. Cummings is a native of Lancaster, Pa., and was graduated from Penn State in 1904. After spending some time in his father's business he started on his own account as senior member of a firm manufacturing mill supplies. He was elected president of Lancaster Rotary in 1916, and has since served as district chairman, district governor, chairman of the international Committee on Rotary Education, and was elected first vice-president of Rotary International at the Edinburgh convention. He is chairman of the Convention Committee of Rotary International and, serving in that capacity, we asked him to discuss the coming convention at Toronto. "This Is Your Convention" is the happy result.

George F. Lumb joined the Pennsylvania State Police as a first sergeant at the time of its organization in 1905 when he had just left the U. S. army as a sergeant major. He was deputy superintendent when the World War broke out and was then made the active head of the force. In 1920, he resigned in order to practice law, and is still at it. He is a past president of Harrisburg Rotary and past governor of the Thirty-fourth District.

Ruth Crawford occupies a responsible post with the Foreign Language Information Service, an organization which is making better citizens out of the foreign born of the United States. She has also made a study of Canada's program of assimilation of the foreigner, the results of which she gives us this month.

Stewart C. McFarland is a Pittsburgh insurance man who has been active in civic work for many years. This hair-trigger orator has served Rotary as president of his club, member of the Philosophy and Education Committee of International Rotary for 1915-1916, governor of the old Third District, 1916-1917; and as one of the hard-working members of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee of 1921-22.

Nicholas Ricciardi is a former member of the Rotary Club of Oakland, who was recently appointed by the State Board of Education as State Commissioner of Vocational Education of California, taking office on Feb. 1st.

Arthur Melville is the *nom de plume* of a newspaper man whose chief assets are a cosmopolitan viewpoint and an inquisitive nose.

Dwight Marvin editor of the Troy, N. Y., *Record*, was born at Auburn, N. Y., and educated at Princeton, Williams, and Union University. Although he was graduated as a law student he did not practice long but became a reporter on the Troy Times in 1903. Besides his newspaper work he has found time to take an active interest in many civic activities and has served on the boards of many social and welfare organizations. He served Rotary as a member of the Publications Committee in 1921-22 and was appointed chairman of that committee for this year by President Guy Gundaker.

Douglas Malloch is an associate editor of the *American Lumberman* and an orator and after-dinner speaker whom many Rotarians know personally. **Charles St. John** is a regular contributor—a "Pigeon Voyageur" who carries news for Rotary International; **Frank L. Brittain**, a Kansas City Rotarian with the classification of "Investments," has written an article for this issue on "Men" as the greatest investment of all; and **Mabell S. C. Smith**, who is in close touch with the Near East Relief, tells what organization is doing to make leaders from homeless orphans. **Miss R. M. Niven**, author of the poem "Yesterday and Today," is secretary to Sid McMichael, of Toronto, chairman of the Convention Host Club Executive Committee.



What's This Success Thing?

By ELLIS PARKER BUTLER

IT SEEMS to me that people shout a lot about how fine it is to be successful, but they don't tell us much about what success is. The only men who seem to be dead sure about it are those who began life with one shirt and no pocket handkerchief and end up with sixty-eight million dollars and a bald dome. There is no question that they have grabbed success. They started out to get sixty-eight million dollars and they got it, and that is success, even without the hairless cranium. The baldness is thrown in as a sort of extra bonus, I suppose, or is a badge of honor, showing that a mighty high-powered brain has been white hot for a long period of time.

But, somehow or other, I personally have never hankered for sixty-eight million dollars, and I have wanted to be successful, so it looks a little as if gathering a large bunch of money into one pile might not be the only sort of success there is. Take an ordinary yellow gutter-pup, for instance, that has to dodge from garbage can to garbage can to get its daily food and is so busy twenty-four hours of the day that it hardly has a minute to scratch fleas, and ask it what success means and it will say, "I shall consider my life a success when I am so full of food that I can sit down somewhere in the sun and put in eleven solid hours scratching the back of my ear with my left hind foot." And then if I ask one of that pup's fleas what it thinks success is, it will say, "I shall consider my life a success when I can find a location on this pup that he can't reach with his left hind foot." By this you can see what different things constitute success.

When thirty-eight carefully chosen young men line up in what always looks

to me like scanty underwear to begin a Marathon run you can safely bet on one thing—they will all start in the same direction when they begin to run. One of them will end the run ahead of the others, and he will be a success. But ten others will last out the full distance and they have a right to feel set-up and cocky and consider that they were successes, too. And the remaining twenty-seven, who passed the tests and were permitted to run, may feel that they are the most successful of the lot, because they may have started life with stiff legs, weak lungs, and palpitating hearts and just to be allowed to enter a Marathon race has been a whale of a triumph for them. They can swell with pride as they think that their grandchildren will say, years from now, "Our grandpa was wonderful—he ran in a Marathon race and lasted over half a mile."

But one funny thing about the real run for success is that the starting group does not line up across a road and then all sprint off in the same direction. When we get ready for our start, we crowd together back to back and at the snap of the pistol we dash off in forty-seven directions, and very often those who are best satisfied with their success are not those who make a bee line for the sixty-eight million dollars.

It seems to me that a man is a success when he has accomplished something he wants to accomplish and, by and large, there are five big wants that the five kinds of men feel urging them. These are:

- The want to *own*,
- The want to *seem*,
- The want to *know*,
- The want to *do*,
- The want to *be*.

I've a notion that the "want to be" is the biggest and finest of these, and that the "want to seem" is the cheapest and tawdriest and, possibly, one of the most common. You might call it the peacock motive, if that wouldn't be an insult to the peacock, which it would be, for when the peacock lowers his wings and spreads his glittering gleaming tail he is not doing it for mere show purposes—he is trying to make a hit with the ladies, object matrimony.

WHEN a man has lived thirty or forty years in New York or any other big town he comes to know quite a lot of these "want to seem" people. I've known quite a few "want to seem" millionaires who strutted about and were talked about in the papers and had their limousines and big houses and put on a tremendous lot of social and financial plumage, and when they died and were assayed they netted about \$18.75 real money—the rest was all bluff and appearance. And a lot of big hits among the tea-fighting literary men and ladies pan out the same way a few years after they are dead—you have to go to a library with an extra-complete card system to discover what they wrote and that they ever wrote anything. But they have a grand time while they are playing the game; they enjoy it up to the hilt. They are Great American authors every time there is an afternoon reception and their books are the greatest and grandest ever written every time their publishers print a blurb on the jacket of a new book. Then they die and are forgotten. Unless their egos are as big as barns they know all the while that they are not producing anything that is worth much of anything, but they are success-

ful "seemers." They take their success in seeming to be something big. They put everything in the show window. And that's all right, too; I don't object to that. I give a little more shine to the toes of my shoes than to the heels myself.

All I say is, that it seems to me that the man who says, "If I can only make folks think I am great or rich I'll consider life a success" is after a low grade of success, made of imitation leather and trimmed with glass beads.

AND I hope I won't make all the millionaires mad at me if I say I think the "want to own" men are not much above the "want to seem" fellows. I always like to think of money as wheat—a dollar is a bushel of wheat and a million dollars is a million bushels of wheat. And you and your family can eat wheat. It is food. It is a wise thing to try to pile up enough wheat to be sure of food tomorrow and the next day and—for that matter—for you and your family for the rest of your lives. And wheat and money are clothes and fuel and comforts and luxuries, so I approve of piling up enough wheat to have all these things. But—I'm giving my own feelings, you understand—I have never been able to see any big idea in trying to rake in all the wheat in the world and get it into my own pile. Some folks do. Some mighty fine people feel that the more wheat they dump in their bins the bigger their success. They "want to own."

Certainly, it is a poor sort of squirrel that never has enough to eat and runs up against winter with not enough nuts to last until Christmas. You have to admire the squirrel that fills his nest so full that he has to sleep outdoors in a hammock. But beyond that I don't go. I would call the squirrel that fills the entire south end of Central Park with nuts a very energetic and unslothful squirrel, but when that squirrel has piled up nuts ten feet deep over a square quarter of a mile, I can't see that he has done much but hustled like everything to get together a lot of nuts that are going to winter-rot and get mouldy and go to more or less waste.

When a man has piled up a hundred thousand bushels of wheat I'd call him a success at wheat piling, but when he

piles another hundred thousand bushels on top of that, and a million on top of that, and sixty-million bushels on top of that, it seems to me he isn't getting anywhere in particular—all he has is "some more wheat." And if you call it dollars

and take care of it decently and then die with enough assets to provide an income for his family, buy a cemetery lot and a coffin for himself has a full right to call himself a success—anything much more than that smells a good deal like imitation leather and looks a good deal like glass beads.

If I were to take big piles of wheat or dollars as the criterion of success I would have to forget a whole big group of men and women who are pretty well satisfied that their lives are successful, although they may never have owned even a second-hand Ford car. These are the "want to know" people. You might take John Burroughs as an example; he wanted to know a few things about nature and he spent his life getting to know them, and he did get to know them. He wanted to know, for example, whether a fish-hawk when it dived for a fish picked up the fish with its beak or its claws. No one, as far as he was aware, could tell him that. He sat on the edge of the Palisades and watched fish-hawks until he did know, and he went home happy and all warmed up and blissful because he had added something to human knowledge and to his own knowledge of fish-hawks. If he had done nothing else he might have said, "I've not been much of a success, but I have done one thing—I discovered how fish-hawks pick up fish." But he did not stop there—he spent his life learning things he

wanted to know, correcting errors other observers had carelessly made, getting at the truth about birds and animals and the flora. When John Burroughs died, the things he had learned were enormously numerous and all clean and sweet and plain. He never had sixty-eight million bushels of wheat or sixty-eight million dollars, and he never owned a silver-plated limousine, but John Burroughs is one man I'd be willing to call a success.

AND probably Edison is a success—I don't know. No one can know but Edison. Edison has the "want to know" mind, but I understand he has made some millions of dollars and the dollars may have interfered with his success. He would have to tell you that. What I

"There are Five Big 'Wants'" Says Ellis Parker Butler

IT SEEMS to me that a man is a success when he has accomplished something he wants to accomplish and, by and large, there are five big wants that the five kinds of men feel urging them. These are:

- The want to *own*.
- The want to *seem*.
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- The want to *do*.
- The want to *be*.

"I've a notion that the 'want to be' is the biggest and finest of these, and that the 'want to seem' is the cheapest and tawdriest and, possibly, one of the most common. You might call it the peacock motive, if that wouldn't be an insult to the peacock, which it would be, for when the peacock lowers his wings and spreads his glittering, gleaming tail he is not doing it for mere show purposes—he is trying to make a hit with the ladies, object matrimony.

"I think any man who can live in such a way that he has ten real friends has been considerable of a success. I would not call any man or woman who has five such friends a failure.

"Success is not accomplishing what some other man thinks you should; it is doing what you yourself think you should do or be. If a geranium in California does not grow all over the neighborhood and climb the side of the house and across the roof and down into the back yard and have seven million blossoms it has a right to consider itself a failure; but if a geranium slip that is picked up in the gutter and stuck in a tin can and set on the window ledge of an airshaft tenement manages to put forth one green leaf and show one mildewed blossom before it gives up the fight, it can honestly call itself a success. Success is not doing what you can't do, but doing what you can do. The trouble with us is that we don't do that—not often. And the main reason is that we don't take the trouble, in the first place, to decide what we mean by success. How can you expect to get to a place unless you decide where you are going?"

he only has "some more dollars." When he has enough he is a success, but as soon as he begins to pile up more than enough, he has to set a new success goal, and, unless he manages to gather in all the money in the world, he feels that he is never again as successful as he might be. He is only having some fun by giving play to his "want to own" ambition. A one-eyed man with a wooden arm who manages to feed and clothe and house his family and keep his children in school, has an equal right to feel that he is a success.

The cat that by naughty ways and ill temper gets kicked out of the house and is too indolent or inept to keep itself fed, and thus starves to death, is a failure, but when it comes to mere material prosperity the man who can raise a family

mean is that Edison may have wanted to spend ten times as much time investigating electrical phenomena, but may have found himself drawn away from that to make chance discoveries financially valuable. There are many of these "want to know" people who would consider it a distressing waste of time to have to stop investigating the inner skin of a boll weevil's egg in order to make eighteen million dollars. I don't say I am that way. I often fear there is something coarse and grasping in my nature.

But there are thousands of these men and women, and always have been. Astronomers who want to know about the skies, botanists who want to know about plants, zoölogists, linguists, Shakespearian scholars, geologists, all the natural scientists, and students and investigators of the world and the people of the world and their doings and creations. We can't help but admire them, and we have to be decidedly dense not to recognize that when they are successful their success is a real success. We seem to know without being told that we were given brains to do something with and that the men and women who extend the fields of human knowledge are doing something worth while. So there is another variety of success.

THEN there are the men who have the "want to do" impulse and who do not feel successful unless they have done something. And here is where a lot of these millionaire fellows come in for a respect that is due them. I don't get very excited when I hear that a man has made a lot of millions out of "five and ten cent" stores. I do appreciate being able to go down the street and in two minutes buy six rubber washers for a nickel and a can of shoe-blackening for a dime. I'm willing to take my hat off to the man who stuck such cheap and convenient stores all over the country so that I can walk in, pick up a paper of pins and drop a nickel and walk out again without having to stand with my thumb in my mouth while two ladies spend half an hour trying to decide whether to buy one yard of violet ribbon or one yard of lavender. That man did something. The money that he made was merely incidental; his success was in thinking of standardized stores, scattered nationwide, with low-priced articles.

Roosevelt decreeing the Panama Canal and seeing it through did something; great generals and admirals are heroes because they do what they do and do it well; authors and editors and oil refiners and bridge builders—men and women in all sorts of activities have this "want to do" urge and are successful when they have done the thing. I think it is rather finer than the "want to own" impulse and not in the same class with the "want to seem" urge. The man who takes forty acres of stump-land in Wisconsin and sets out to grub out the stumps and make a farm is a "want to do" fellow, and so is the poet who wraps a wet towel around his head and sits up all night trying to find a rhyme for "hippopotamus" that means "enthusiastically" and is not satisfied until he does find it. The success of the "want to do" man is in doing what he sets out to do and doing it well.

It is up to the man himself to decide what he thinks is worth doing. No one can tell me whether I am a success or not; I have to decide that for myself. I have in my family a dog and the dog is mostly white. We try to keep the dog in the house because he seems to have two ideas of what constitutes a successful day. One is to get out of the house, and the other is to bite a policeman. If this dog can slip out of the house when someone is opening the door, run two miles and bite a policeman on the calf, and return looking like a four-year-old kitchen mop, he considers it success. He has his own standard, you understand. Another dog will not consider that a success; he will not consider his day successful unless he has been able to sneak a beefsteak off the kitchen table and eat until he looks like a woolly football. And you may run across another dog that looks like a moth-eaten coon-skin cap, that never wants to bite a policeman and has no especial interest in beefsteaks and is satisfied to repose all day with its nose on its paws. That sort of dog doesn't care to appear to be a wolf, and it doesn't care to lay up a lot of buried bones, and it doesn't care to know anything about tulips or mastodons, and it doesn't want to do much of anything at all. It is satisfied to know it is all-in-all dog and thoroughly canine all through. Its greatest desire is to be all it seems to be. It set out to be a dog and is a dog and considers itself a success.

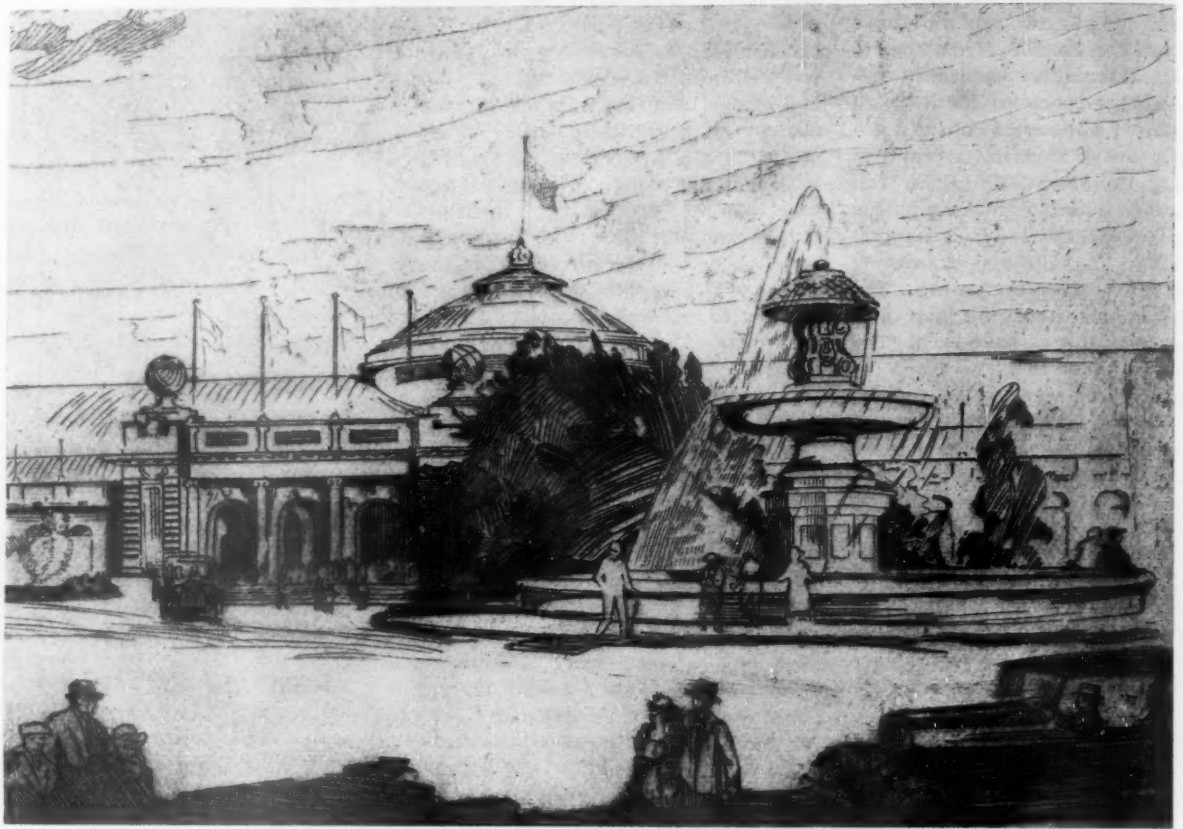
In some ways, the "want to be" people are the salt of the earth. Take a woman, for instance, who wants to be a good wife and mother. She says to herself that if she can be that, her life will be a success. And she's right. She doesn't have to climb Mount Everest, or invent a new patent machine for making raspberry jam out of second-hand postage stamps, or earn and bank sixty-eight million dollars or make people think she is first cousin to the Empress of India. If her ambition is to be a good wife and mother and she is that—the gold medal of success for her! She wins. Show me the mother who has darned seventy-two stockings every week for thirteen hundred weeks with not a water blister on any heel in the family, and I don't care how many million dollars Henry Ford has. I call her a success.

And the man who decides in his youth that his life will be a success if he can live so that he is satisfied he has been a fair and square citizen, playing fair every day, ought to be counted a success.

I think the man who can live sixty-five years and then die feeling that forty people are actually sorry he is dead has made a pretty good success of himself. I put the number at forty, but that may be high and is merely a rough estimate. If twenty in his own family—including his wife and children and nephews and nieces and cousins—and ten he has done business with, and ten others, are sincerely sorry he is gone, that man has certainly done something worth while. I doubt if Christopher Columbus could count forty such. I've seen some old ladies who could figure on twice that many, bless their dear old hearts!

IT is amazing, when we come to consider it, how few there are for whom we would weep. Or, to put it another way, how few there are who mean much of anything to us. I'd like you to just ask yourself—honestly and no bunk—for how many men would you feel a genuine pang of regret if you heard they had been sent to prison for twenty years. You know well enough that you can read in the newspaper of an earthquake in—say, for instance—Mongolia, and that eight million Mongolians lost their lives (if there are that many) and about all you'll (Cont'd on page 62.)





Entrance to Exhibition
Park, Toronto—Rotary
Meeting-Place in June

Etchings by
F. R. Holliday

Yesterday and Today

By R. M. Niven

TORONTO—so the Indians called it,
In the language of their race;
Where the waters meet and murmur—
Toronto was their meeting-place.

Following down the sweep of rivers,
Coming in by forest trail;
When the word went out—"TORONTO"
Not a man of them must fail.

Coming for exchange of greeting,
Where all differences cease;
Toronto was their place of meeting,
Here they smoked their "Pipe of Peace".

Still that story sets the echoes
Ringing down the years today;
For a MEETING at TORONTO
Thousands now are on the way.

This Is Your Convention

*You alone can fill your chair at the
council table of Rotary International*

By RALPH W. CUMMINGS

Chairman, Convention Committee of Rotary International

DID you ever hear of a business man called upon to meet the four big contacts of business and professional life—with his employee, his competitor, the man from whom he buys, and the man to whom he sells—all in one day—within the short space of an hour and a half?

Do you know how such a man should act?

Did you ever hear the advice of the dying French patriot of Toulouse to his son regarding Rotary?

Have you considered the cost of making a survey for a Rotary Club in Durban, Union of South Africa—and the cost of *not* making it?

Do you believe boys are an asset to your community?

Why?

From your business experience are you prepared to say whether or not your own economic situation and that of your town would be improved with better relations between you and your fellow-business men, and the farmers in your vicinity?

Do you really believe your Rotary Club should concern itself with any of these things?

What particular problem has your Rotary Club to meet?

How do you try to meet it?

Your answers are wanted for these questions. It is important that you should answer them because your answer for them and your opinion will have much to do with the establishment of Rotary policy for the next year. Did I say your opinion is regarded as important? I'd like to make it even stronger than that—your opinion is *vital*, if you have an opinion. Why?

Because your opinion, your ideas—your ambitions for Rotary—will all be needed in establishing policies and planning activities for 1924-25. In regard to that Durban problem, Charlie Smith of Birmingham, England, is now in South

Africa, and Crawford McCullough, chairman of the Extension Committee, will no doubt touch on the South African problem in a report covering world extension for Rotary. Herb Coates, of Montevideo, Uruguay, is keen for the establishment of several more Rotary clubs in South America, which he likes to talk about and he wants to get your opinion on a number of points regarding how to make a club a success.

Then there's Carl Weeks of Des Moines, Iowa, district governor of the Eleventh Rotary District, who is wrestling with a scheme for non-resident members in Rotary. Carl is rather worked up about it, but he, too, says he can't do a thing with the plan until he knows what you think about it. He has an idea he can convince you—but of course it is your opinion that will count in the long run. Ted Worthman of Tientsin, China, is very much in favor of the mixed Rotary club—that is, a Rotary

club made up of many nationalities. But there is a movement on foot in China to organize some all-Chinese Rotary clubs. Someone hinted to me that Ted was anxious to hear what *you* have to say about it—or at least he wanted an opportunity to present the idea to you. I can't say positively that Ted does want to take this up with you because I haven't seen him. But—

FOR all these reasons and about one thousand and one others that there isn't the time or the space to enumerate, I've written Sid McMichael and Earl Benedict to have a place for you reserved, a good comfortable chair in a cool spot. And to see to it that you don't get lonesome evenings when the other fellows have other engagements to visit friends. And to work up a few little parties for you and some of the others to relieve the monotony of discussing business all the time. Where?

At the Toronto Convention, of course!

I thought I'd said that at the very beginning. Reckon I didn't. I've been too close to this pre-convention work. I overlooked mentioning it because of the intense interest I've had to take in this job of arranging the program because the other fellows on the International Convention Committee have been prodding me into activity about it—you know those chaps—Carl Faust and George Relf and Jeff Lydiatt and Alex Wilkie. Alex has boosted the convention from one end to the other of the United Kingdom and will bring over more than one hundred Rotarians from the British Isles—all on one ship. And then we've been put to it to keep up with Sid McMichael and his Toronto Rotary crowd of the host city executive committee. Sid, who you know, of course, is chairman of the executive committee; and Frank Littlefield, president of the Toronto Ro-

Something That Nobody Else Can Do

THERE is only one person who can do your work, or enjoy your fun, at a Rotary convention. It is true that your delegate will represent you, that he will vote for the things you wish him to vote for, but his impressions of the convention will not be *your impressions*. And it is true that the officers of Rotary International will have the responsibility of carrying out the policies set down by your delegates and those of other clubs represented at the convention. But, after all, the Rotary convention is *your convention*—yours in every sense of the word.

In this article, you will find an account of the many things prepared for you at the convention, of the business and entertainment features which have been arranged by the various committees, of the plans for your comfort and the hospitality features that are being planned. You will not realize, you cannot enjoy these things to the full, unless you go to Toronto in June.

Quite likely you will never be able to meet all the men you wish to, quite possibly you will never be able to attend all the functions you would enjoy. But by reading over this long list of things to do, to see, to hear, and to enjoy, you can make a selection from those which appeal to you most.

If you have attended previous Rotary conventions, you will not want to miss this one. If this is your first, you will resolve to attend every other. But whether you are a new member or an old one, you will find in this program more than enough good reasons for your attendance to justify any effort involved.

tary Club, along with Norman Sommerville, vice-president of the club—he's going to be sergeant-at-arms of the convention, too, by the way—and Harry Rooke, Fred Stewart, and Bill Peace, Harry Stanton, Jeff Terry and Fred Ratcliff—all of these fellows have been going like a house-on-fire for the past six months as the host club executive committee and it has been a job to keep abreast of them and their doings.

Take Fred Ratcliff, for example. Fred put in a busy year as president of the Toronto Club and when Frank Littlefield relieved him of that job, Fred arranged his business affairs and went off to Europe for what we thought was going to be a long rest. But Fred Ratcliff might as well try to sing soprano as to rest. We've been getting reports about his activity and the last we heard was that he'd worked up all sorts of enthusiasm for Toronto in Italy and that the Milan club, a brand new organization, was preparing to send at least a brace of delegates to the convention!

The main thing is—all of these men and the dozen or more sub-committees of the host club executive committee are working with the finest sort of enthusiasm, expending tons of effort and achieving almost unheard-of things—and have been doing it for the past six months—for what? For you. For you because you are a Rotarian—and because Toronto is to be the meeting-place for Rotary that Rotarians may fix the policy of their organization and give

godspeed to the officers it will elect to carry that policy into effect.

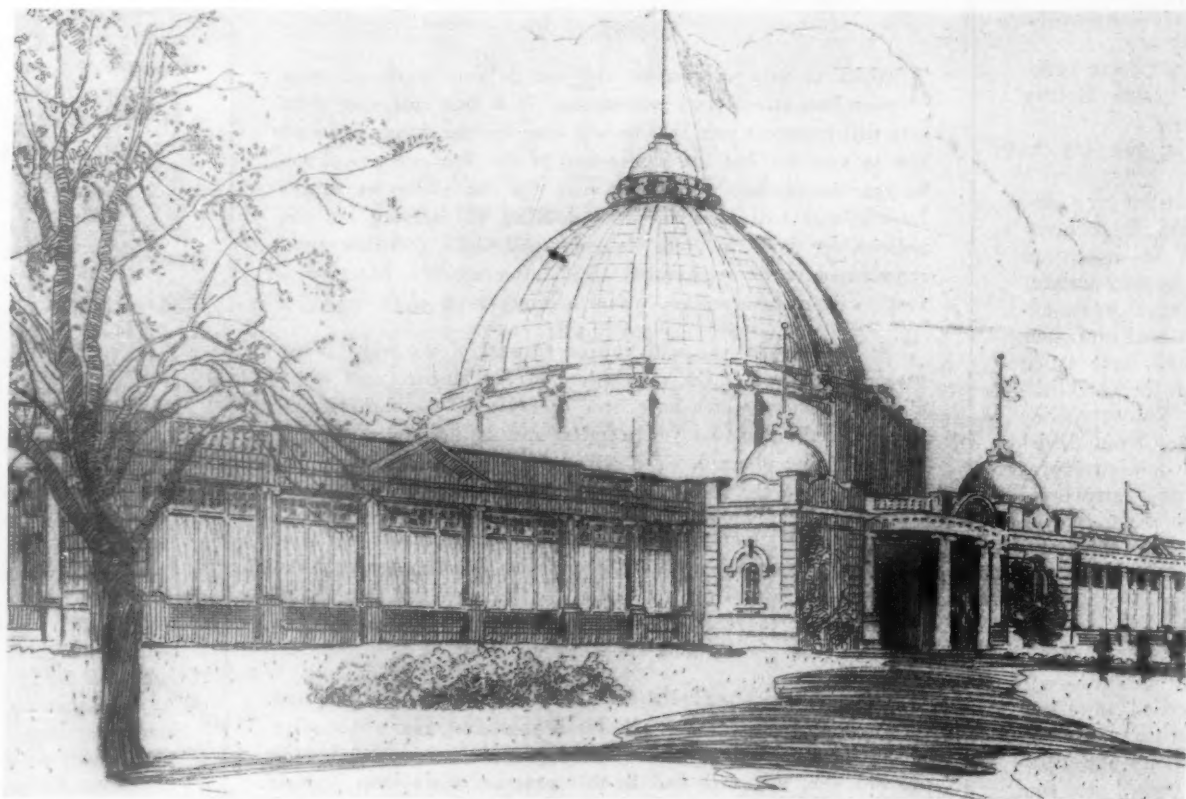
I WONDER how many Rotarians realize the importance of their convention? I wonder how many of the men who read this will understand that they—each of them individually—is an integral part of Rotary International and that their greatest opportunity to function internationally—and it is not given to many individuals to function internationally—is during the period of the international convention? Policies that affect almost every nation in the world, will be considered and acted upon at this convention—this truly *international* convention. Men from the far corners of the world are already crossing land and water in order to be present at this convention in Toronto. I spoke of Herbert Coates of Montevideo, of Ted Worthman of Tientsin. These fellows are not coming for a holiday frolic. They and many others who will come from Australia, New Zealand, Peru, Hawaii, Panama, Argentina, Mexico, Cuba—literally from every continent in the world and the islands of the seven seas, are coming for what is to them a glorious purpose. They are coming because they take their Rotary seriously—because they want an opportunity to present their views in the first place, and because they feel they are an integral part of Rotary and that *their views should be presented before any international policy is agreed upon. And that is why we're reserving a place for*

you at that council table of the nations of the world—a place for you in that league of men.

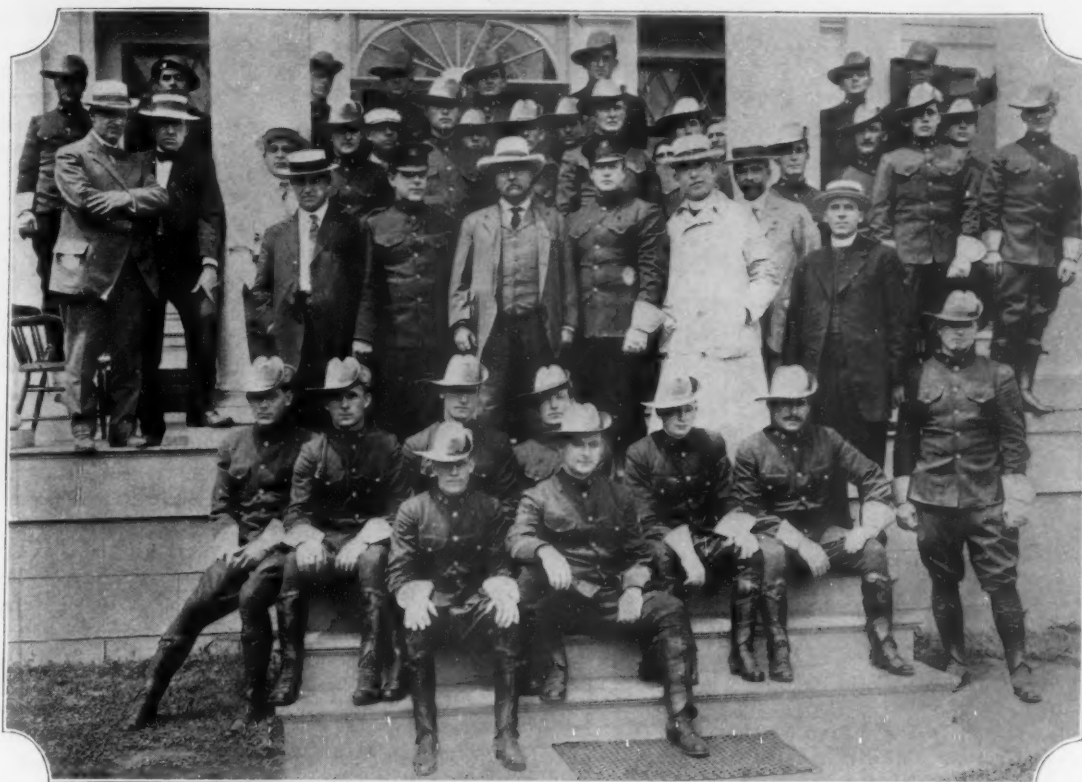
Naturally, you will ask what opportunity you will have to participate in the convention? Is this to be a convention of long speeches on a highly idealistic plane? Is it to be a convention of set, cut-and-dried schedule? It decidedly is *not* such a convention. It is to be a convention of Rotary International for the careful consideration of Rotary service as an ideal and practical way of putting that ideal into practice.

The questions discussed at this Rotary convention will touch on the activities of Rotary International during the coming year—the activities of individual Rotarians in all of their social, business, and civic contacts as well as in their activities as members of a Rotary club. This is to be a Rotary *business* convention for the discussion and consideration of the *business of Rotary* and the most direct and effective way to live and practice Rotary in every nation of the world. The questions that were asked at the beginning of this article were not idle, haphazard rhetorical spasms. Quite the contrary. They were suggested by the material actually on the program for convention week.

Of course every Rotarian knows by this time that through the courtesy of the Canadian National Exhibition organization we are to have the free use of the handsome buildings in Exhibition Park where (Continued on page 52.)



The Horticultural Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto—"Rotary House of Friendship."



President Roosevelt loved the State Police. He once referred to them as the finest body of men in the United States. Above is Troop B taken at Wyoming Barracks just outside of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

The Men Who Serve Best

A former superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Police Force describes a noteworthy service

By GEORGE F. LUMB

ONCE I was talking to an educated Chinese doctor in the city of Pekin. He was a much travelled man of learning and culture. I commented on the fact that the Chinese gave but scant encouragement to American missionaries. He replied: "My dear friend—I can pick up a newspaper from any of your American cities and read of more crimes, more unnatural crimes, committed in one of your cities in one day than are committed in a whole province of China in a year. If that is your Christianity, it does not work and we do not want it."

We are living, unconcerned perhaps, in an era of unprecedented lawlessness. In talking recently of conditions in the United States, I was asked why the Federal Government does not step in and put a stop to all the daylight robberies, hold-ups and bank raids that are becoming a matter of every-day occurrence. The answer is that the states are jealous of the po-

lice powers reserved to them by the Constitution.

Governors resent the intrusion of Federal agents and righteously proclaim the sovereignty of their respective states.



"Three Musketeers" of the State Police—always on the alert for the lawbreaker.

And there it stops. The path of the criminal is strewn with the roses of readily accessible bail, delayed trials, technicalities of the law, the intimidation of witnesses and the morbid sentimentality of jurors.

I could not answer my Chinese friend that day when I was in Pekin but I know the answer now: Christianity works, but we are not working Christianity. We do not support the forces that are at work for us. The following is by way of illustration of forces that need our recognition and support. Every community has its guardians of the law, but those which I will describe here are particularly unique.

Pennsylvania's vast coal-mining industry is scattered over an area of forty-five thousand square miles of territory, the bituminous mines being in the south-western part of the state while the anthracite is found principally in the more eastern counties of Lehigh, Carbon, Berks, Schuylkill and



Members of the State Police patrol the streams and woods protecting fish and game.

Dauphin. Before the year 1905, strikes in the coal-mining regions of Pennsylvania were frequent and often accompanied by bloody conflicts between union strikers and non-union strike-breakers, with deputy sheriffs often a disturbing third factor in the outbreaks.

IN 1902, there was a strike at the small mining town of Lattimer. The strikers planned a parade that a posse of deputy sheriffs was directed to prevent.

The deputies were, for the most part, ignorant roughs, recruited from the ranks of the unemployed and, it was afterwards alleged, some of them were hired thugs from New York's east side, brought on to intimidate the strikers. The strikers were ordered to disperse, there was some disturbance in the ranks of their parade, perhaps some rocks were thrown, when the deputies, whether panic stricken or acting on orders, began to shoot. When the smoke had cleared away twenty-two of the strikers, mostly foreigners, were huddled on the dusty road, killed or wounded.

This tragedy aroused and crystallized a strong public sentiment for some responsible force of disciplined men to represent law and order in time of industrial disturbances.

The use of the National Guard had been tried on several such occasions. The result was not satisfactory for three outstanding reasons:

First, it necessitated the taking of thousands of employed men from their usual vocations and sending them to camps near the scenes of disturbance. A great economic loss from an industrial standpoint.

Second, there were cries of militarism from the Union ranks at the sight of soldiers enforcing martial law in the affected areas, and;

Third, the state was put to enormous expense for transportation of troops, rations, forage and pay.

An earlier steel strike at Homestead had cost the tax payers of Pennsylvania more than half a million dollars for the services of the National Guard during the strike.

Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker went into office in January, 1913, fully informed as to existing conditions and conceived the idea of a State Police Force that could be utilized constantly in enforcing the criminal laws in small mining-towns and communities where there ex-

isted no organized police force, in patrolling the forests and streams for the enforcement of game and fish laws and to co-operate with local authorities in cities and towns wherever the service of the State Police might be required.

It was to be a mounted force, free from politics, located in barracks at distant points throughout the State where the men could be readily mobilized in case of any emergency that might arise.

Through Governor Pennypacker's vigorous personal interest in the matter, a bill was passed creating a force of two hundred and twenty-eight officers and men divided into four troops, each having a captain, lieutenant, five sergeants and sixty privates. All under the command of a superintendent and deputy superintendent with headquarters at Harrisburg.

The law gave them the powers of policemen of cities of the first class to extend throughout the State and created them ex-officio game, fish, and forest wardens.

The ranks were recruited from men honorably dis-

charged from the military service. Preference was given to those who had campaigned in the war with Spain, in Cuba, China, and the Philippine Islands. They were men who had found themselves, amenable to discipline, and of proven courage.

In evidence of the quick adaptation of these men to their new duties it may be said that during the year just preceding the organization of the force, twenty-two murders were committed in Luzerne County for which no one was convicted. One of the new troops was located in Wyoming borough of that country and the record for the first year showed five murders, with four convictions, in the same county. Their presence was a moral preventive of crime.

THE headquarters of Troop C of the Pennsylvania State Police was located in an old farm house remodeled into a barracks on the outskirts of the city of Reading. A railroad branch ran by the place and the shortest route to the city was along the railroad tracks through waste land and a clump of woods.

Trooper Tim Kelleher, a tall, wiry veteran of the Spanish-American War, after a hard day in the saddle on mounted patrol, finished his evening meal in the Troop dining-room, put on civilian clothing and walked down the railroad track to Reading where he spent the evening in a theater.

Returning by the same way he was passing a clump of trees when a piercing scream for help, a woman's voice, assailed his ears. The scream came from the woods. It was pitch dark, and Kelleher, off duty (Cont'd. on page 63)



The Northwest Mounted Police—the Scarlet Riders of the Plains—are constant guardians of life and property in Western Canada.



Above—One of many groups of English boys who tour Canada, studying crop conditions and farming methods.



At left—A youthful Canadian immigrant from the Hebrides. Thousands from these islands settle in Canada annually.

CANADA has a selective policy with regard to immigration. It is unique. It works well. It is based on a belief in the profitability of service.

The policy of restricting immigration to the United States did not begin until the enactment of the Percentum Law in 1921. In the light of the present agitation in Congress over the proposed immigration legislation, which puts forward the plea of a selection as a new idea, it is interesting to study the experience of the Canadian Government which has over a long period of years both restricted and selected its immigrants.

The selective features of the Canadian Immigration Act are evident when one reads that the vigilant watchfulness of the Canadian inspectors weeded out 52 per cent of the candidates for admission at border points in the Eastern Division and 9 per cent of the applicants in the Western Division. In the Pacific Division, including the border ports from Kingsgate westward and Pacific ports, the proportion of rejections was 32 per cent. Right here appears one of the administrative differences between the Canadian and American system.

In so far as is practicable, facilities are provided for the would-be immigrant to discuss his prospects in Canada

with a Canadian immigration officer in the land of his citizenship. By this means the pathetic situation of immigrants who have given up their positions or sold their homes only to find themselves rejected at the port of entry of the country of their selection is, under the Canadian system, largely avoided. These Canadian Government representatives in other countries are also in close touch with the labor situation in Canada, and are able to advise prospective immigrants accordingly.

These branch offices of the Dominion Government are also able to watch the proportion of races seeking admission. Frankly, the policy of the Government is to encourage the general immigration of English-speaking colonists and to select from other races those individuals whom the Department of Immigration believes most desirable. Former alien enemies were excluded from emigration to Canada for a number of years after the war, but any specially restricted

measures applying to them have now been removed. Jewish immigrants are listed as Hebrews and the country of origin noted. The total non-English-speaking

group immigrating from continental Europe during Canada's last fiscal year represented only 22 per cent of Canadian immigration in contrast to the fact

that it represented 64 per cent of immigration to the United States during 1922-23.

Any British subject by birth or naturalization may enter Canada directly or indirectly from Great Britain or Ireland, Newfoundland, the United States of America, New Zealand, Australia, or the Union of South Africa if he is acceptable on physical, mental, and moral grounds and is able to satisfy the immigration officer in charge at the port of entry that he has sufficient means to

Canada's Program for Assimilation

By RUTH CRAWFORD



At left—Fifteen members of the Coles family from Coleford, Somerset, England, become new Canadian citizens and take up farming in Alberta. At right—A group of Hebrideans who recently arrived at St John, New Brunswick, where they were photographed prior to disembarkation.

maintain himself until employment is secured. United States citizens entering Canada from the United States are admitted under similar conditions.

The regulations provide for the admission to Canada from other European countries of only the following:

1. A bona-fide agriculturist entering Canada to farm and who has sufficient means to begin farming in Canada.

2. A bona-fide farm laborer entering Canada to follow that occupation who has reasonable assurance of employment.

3. A female domestic servant entering Canada to follow that occupation who has reasonable assurance of employment.

4. The wife or child under 18 years of age, of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents.

TWO administrative divisions of the Canadian system, the Women's Division and the Juvenile Division, are unique, and find no counterpart in the American system. The Women's Division was started in 1919 to insure the careful interviewing by women officers of all prospective women emigrants, to facilitate the journey of women and children

traveling alone, and to follow up in their places of final destination all coming in as household workers or to be married. Thus the Government hoped to effect satisfactory adjustment in the new environment. Women emigrants are definitely picked who give promise of settling down in Canada and becoming good citizens. Certain classes, such as factory workers, are refused when there is an adequate supply in Canada. Social workers, known as steamship conductresses, have been appointed to act on the Canadian Pacific steamships and the ships of the Cunard Line, Anchor-Donaldson Line and White Star Line. These conductresses look after all unaccompanied

women on board. On arrival in port the boats are met by a woman officer of the Federal Department of Immigration and Colonization, who confers with the steamship conductress regarding the unaccompanied women, assists the women with their children, arranges with the railroad authorities for special coaches for the unaccompanied women; and generally gives necessary assistance. Government conductresses are sent out to assist all unaccompanied women.

WOMEN with children arriving in Canada, either with or without their husbands, are welcomed by the Canadian Red Cross Society at the port of arrival. At each Atlantic port there is an excellent Red Cross nursery in charge of a trained nurse and open to all newcomers. The Red Cross workers at the port send the names and addresses of families passing through their hands to their headquarters in the various provinces. From there, the names are forwarded to local branches of the Red Cross Society and in a very short time the women and children are visited, no matter in what part of Canada they may choose to settle.

Unaccompanied women joining relatives and those
(Cont'd on page 60)



Chapters from the lives of the Craigmile Brothers who settled at Dauphin, Manitoba. The transition from the log shack, where they first lived, to the brick house, costing between six and seven thousand dollars, was the result of hard work, frugality and productive farming.

Service and Cooperation

What is the appeal and the need that accounts for the rapid spread of the Service Clubs?

By STEWART C. McFARLAND

NINETEEN HUNDRED and some years ago a Great Teacher trod the shores of Galilee and from those shores hurled into the stream of human consciousness his philosophy and ideals. He taught that it was more blessed to give than to receive, that whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do you even so unto them, and that he who would be greatest among you let him be your servant.

For nineteen hundred years this philosophy and these ideals have lain fallow in the bosom of humanity struggling for expression—sometimes faintly, but more often boldly proclaimed by preacher, priest, and prophet—proclaimed from pulpit, platform, and on parchment, and for as many years their practicability or their workableness has been challenged in all the market-places of the world—accepted often, it is true, in theory and as a beautiful Utopian dream, but always and forever repudiated in practice and in action.

Nineteen years ago, the first of the Service clubs was organized in the city of Chicago by Paul P. Harris. It was a feeble beginning, but it was the harbinger of a new era in our business and professional relations. As men met around the luncheon tables and became better acquainted with each other they lost their suspicions and prejudices and over the horizon of their thinking there began to dawn a new consciousness. Out of the mire and decay of centuries upon centuries of human experience there began to grow a better understanding of the law of the survival of the fittest.

Men began to realize that they could not pull down "the pillars of the temple" and themselves escape destruction. They began to realize that they could not crush their fellows without being caught between the great millstones of reaction. They began to see that action

and reaction are always equal and in opposite directions—that as they robbed they were robbed, as they suspected they were suspected, as they cheated they were cheated, as they hated they were hated, as they loved they were loved, as they trusted they were trusted, as they served they were served, as they gave they received, and that the things they gave away, like the five loaves and two fishes, they only kept and multiplied.

Out of this dawned a new day; out of this were born the Service clubs; out of this thinking there came the conviction that the Golden Rule was practical and the Sermon-on-the-Mount workable in the business and professional affairs of men. The existence of the Service clubs today is only an answering and affirmative echo to the truth that was taught and rejected nineteen centuries ago. I am optimistic enough to believe that those who hold membership in any of the Service clubs stand ready to embrace, and in reality do embrace both in theory and in practice, this truth—the principle of the Golden Rule and the ideals of the Sermon-on-the-Mount in all the affairs

of life. I believe that deep in the heart of every man there is a desire to make this his ideal of service, and I indulge in the fond hope that through the activities of the Service clubs the day is not far distant when the commerce of the world and the diplomacy of the world will be conducted along the high ethical standard that members of the Service clubs are today espousing.

MEMBERSHIP in the Service clubs brings to us even more than this. Membership in these clubs teaches us to act in a higher wisdom—in the wisdom of the Great. When a man is honest because honesty is the best policy, he may not be always and altogether honest; when a man serves best to profit most he may not always serve best; when a man avoids evil because of evil consequences he does not act in the wisdom of the Great. He acts naturally, like any animal, like my cat or my dog avoiding the fire. But when a man is honest because he loves honesty and delights to serve well irrespective of profit, and avoids evil because of an inherent love of the good, then alone does he act in the wisdom of the Great, then alone does he act in the wisdom of God, and this ideal of service which we have embraced teaches us in the last analysis to act in the wisdom of God.

On the night of the 22nd of February, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, broadcasted a message that girdled the globe, in which he urged the fostering and encouragement of the advancement of understanding, good will and international peace. How? Through a world of business and professional men united in a new idea of service which members of the Service clubs have made their Shibboleth and which the Ephraimites in business for centuries could not frame to pronounce. Is this not conclusive evidence that the star of inspira-

The Higher Wisdom

IN this article Stewart McFarland undertakes to explain the reason for the Service clubs which have become so numerous within a comparatively short period. Thousands of such clubs are scattered over the globe and their total membership is probably about a quarter of a million. What induces these men and women to join such clubs? Here's what McFarland has to suggest:

"Membership in these clubs teaches us to act in a higher wisdom—in the wisdom of the Great. When a man is honest because honesty is the best policy, he may not be always and altogether honest; when a man serves best to profit most he may not always serve best; when a man avoids evil because of evil consequences he does not act in the wisdom of the Great. He acts naturally, like any animal, like my cat or my dog avoiding the fire. But when a man is honest because he loves honesty and delights to serve well irrespective of profit, and avoids evil because of an inherent love of the good, then alone does he act in the wisdom of the Great, then alone does he act in the wisdom of God, and this ideal of service which we have embraced teaches us in the last analysis to act in the wisdom of God."

tion that appeared nearly 2,000 years ago over the lowly manger in the city of Bethlehem is beginning to illuminate not only the dreamers but also the so-called hard, matter-of-fact business men of the world? It is a far cry from the night the angels sang "Peace on Earth—Good Will Toward Men" to the night when President Coolidge made the air vocal with the song of our service ideal.

And what in plain every-day street English is this ideal of service. If I comprehend it, it is:

FIRST: That we make a success of our own business or profession and that we make this success through lighted and open avenues of honest dealing and not through dark and devious paths of unearned gain—that we always give more in service value than we take from the customer in cash value. The manufacturer who sells to the farmer a plow must give more in service value in that plow than he takes from the farmer in cash value. The farmer who sells to the miller his wheat must give more in service value to the miller in wheat than he takes in cash value. The miller who sells his flour to the baker must give more in service value in his flour than he takes from the baker in cash value, and the baker who sells to the manufacturer or to you and me a loaf of bread, must give more in service value in that loaf of bread than he takes in cash value, and so on *ad infinitum*.

Second: That we learn to serve society first through the channels of our own business, and next through our trade or professional associations. For example, the plumber through his plumbers' association, the doctor through his association, and the insurance man through his association. To illustrate, if the plumbers who are members of the Service clubs do not carry into the plumbers' association of their city the ideals of service and through the activity of that association make the plumbers of their city more square and decent, then they

have failed in their plumber memberships.

Third: That we develop a lively civic interest ever ready to pull up, and not down, the things that make for community welfare; and that we, not as clubs, but as individuals of these clubs, play our part in the betterment of our Chamber of Commerce (I have my opinion of the man commercially active in my city and not a member of the Chamber of Commerce), Board of Trade, Civic Club and all organizations of a like nature.

Fourth: That we sink our prejudices and petty jealousies and begin to co-operate both in principle and in action, to foster these ideas and these ideals, and advance them to the world about us.

This brings us to co-operation, the lack of which has been the one great resistance coil in the world's progress. It was lack of co-operation that kept the children of Israel in the wilderness for forty years. Had an Optimist, Co-operative, Exchange, Lions, Kiwanis or a Rotary Club flourished in the days of the Exodus with old Moses as president they would have reached the promised land in forty days instead of forty years. Would not any of these clubs in the days of Sodom and Gomorrah have saved those cities? Abraham could not even find ten charter members to start a club. Might not any of these clubs in the days of Athens and Rome have saved the world from a thousand years of dark ages? Fancy, if you please, a growing, going club with positive ideals of service in the city of Berlin in 1914, with the Kaiser as an active member. Might not such a club have saved the world from the lamentations of huge battlefields and, incidentally, old Bill from the woodshed? Imagine again what might have happened at Versailles when the Peace Commission met. What a different story might be told today if the members of that commission had all been imbued with the spirit of our ideal of service.

To succeed in this service movement we must profit by the errors of the ages. We must, as stated before, lay aside all

our prejudices and petty jealousies and learn to co-operate in all things that make for the betterment of the community—not as clubs with banners flying and to the tune of marching music, but as individuals quietly assuming our responsibility and discharging it in full measure.

I WILL conclude with an allegory:

And it came to pass in those days that the Spirit of Good moved over the face of the waters of industry and commerce and breathed into the hearts of men the inspiration of a new hope and a larger consciousness.

And almost immediately there was a great awakening, and the Spirit of Good said, "Go to now and start a movement that will deliver my people from the bondage of war, ignorance, hatred, prejudice and petty jealousies."

And the people did as the Spirit commanded and gathered together men from every vocation of life; in many cities and countries gathered the men together in bands, until the movement spread to the four corners of the earth.

And they called these bands "Service clubs" after the manner of the service which the men in these bands rendered one to the other and to the great multitudes far removed from the shades of their own vine and fig trees.

The movement taught them many things. As they met and ate bread together and began to understand each other, they lost their boastings and vain-gloriousness and became filled with wisdom of heart.

And it came to pass as they became wise-hearted men, they were filled with the spirit of humility, and gave to all men their due; neither did they tear down the work of any man nor build for themselves any graven image; for the manner of their living was a monument unto them to the end of time.

And the Spirit of Good blessed and multiplied them and gave them for an inheritance freedom from the bonds of hatred and prejudice and from the ravages of war to this day. Selah.

Friendliness

By STRICKLAND GILLILAN

NO friendly hand held out to me shall
ever go unshaken;
No human's kind "Good morning" go un-
answered, while I live.
No kindly impulse sent my way shall ever
fail to waken
A kindlier within me—a desire my best to
give.
For every friendly hand held out is God
Himself come down
To touch me with His tenderness; and every
friendly word
The voice of God in greeting. So I lose
my worried frown
To show His touch has reached me; that
His kindly voice is heard.

Yes, only through our fellows may the
good God speak to us,
And they who sneer and stand aloof shall
miss the best of life.
Wherefore with friendly hand held out and
ear attentive thus
I gather all the tenderness that in the world
is rife.
Come, friendly hands, reach out to me—you
shall not go unshaken!
Come, gentle-voiced "Good morning"—I shall
answer while I live!
Each kindly human impulse must inevitably
waken
In me a still more kindly; a desire my best
to give.

Bob Lawrence—the Man and His Work

A combined song leader-psychologist who plays on crowds just as an organist fingers a keyboard

By FRED E. KUNKEL

HUNDREDS of thousands know when to listen in to hear Bob Lawrence broadcasting his mid-week concerts via WCAP, and the letters which come pouring into the offices of the Community Music Association of Washington, D. C., testify to the popularity of the community song carnivals which he conducts in the shadow of the Capitol.

Three years ago he was first brought to Washington to organize a Music Week, the first of its kind ever held in the capital city. Everybody became enthusiastic about Bob Lawrence, the music master, the man who knows how to make them sing. The next year he came back. And then in October, 1922, fifty enthusiastic devotees to the power of music organized the Community Music Association and then offered to him the position of managing director. After much persuasion he was finally convinced and the spirit of community music took hold in the national capital, with a year-round, city-wide program of community singing activities. "To lift every voice and sing" became the guiding motto of the association, with songs in every heart, music in every home, singing in every community, and a musical nation the perspective. And with the assistance of the radio the dream of the founders is rapidly nearing realization, for the radio programs are reaching from the backwoods towns up in Maine to the timbered stretches of Oregon down to the balmy breezes of the Canal Zone, and letters have been received from many ships at sea.

"Who is 'Bob' Lawrence? He is the music master of the ages, a man who once known you will never forget. Incidentally a member of the Rotary club of Washington. When I interviewed him for the first time in the offices of the association in G Street some few weeks ago, I became acquainted with a man of arresting and striking personality. As he arose to

greet me I saw that he was tall, slender, yet as straight as the proverbial arrow, with a contagious smile, friendly blue eyes, his hair combed unlike any other man in the city of Washington, neither long nor short, neither curled nor smooth, neither pompadour nor parted, but combed straight back and up to meet in a perfect picture of the music master that he is. His hair is gray but his heart is still young. "I've got a good many kicks left, and a good many songs unsung," he smiled at me.

"Bob" Lawrence towers above the average man. By actual measurements he is six feet four inches. And he's as

busy as the axiomatic hen, for his services are always in demand, both locally and by out-of-town organizations. It's "Bob, won't you do this, and Bob, won't you do that for us," by almost everyone in Washington who wants to start something. Every club or association calls for him when they want the crowd to get together and enjoy themselves, for he knows how to organize individuals. This afternoon it may be a meeting of the Caravan or Kiwanis club, tonight it may be the City Club Forum or the Zonta or Soroptomist club, tomorrow it may be the Lions Club or the Rotary, some local bankers' or plumbers' association calling for him, or some citizen's association or the Y. M. C. A. or some local church. And wherever he goes he carries the crowd with him.

And when it comes to work, Bob Lawrence is a glutton for punishment. I asked him what his office hours were, to which he promptly replied: "From 8 a. m. to 1 a. m. We haven't any regular hours. We work every day in the week and every week in the year, most any old time. We work when other people work and work when other people play."

WHEN it comes to talking about himself he is extremely shy. He prefers to talk about his work and "people." He likes people, common ordinary every-day people, just plain people of the garden variety, talented people of the Congressional set, and all the in-betweens, for he knows them all from the highest ranking in the national capital on down to the cripple who wheels himself ten city blocks every Sunday night for the privilege of attending the Central High "sings," and never misses, regardless of the weather. They are all just *people* to Bob Lawrence. He loves them all, and they all love him, for all are drawn together by the lure of music under the direction of the master.

When he comes out on the stage, with (Cont'd on page 58)



Thousands of people know Bob Lawrence personally through the community song carnivals which he leads in Washington and thousands of others know him through his mid-week concerts broadcasted by WCAP. Other thousands will soon have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with him and his work for he will lead the singing at the Rotary convention at Toronto in June. "Tell all your readers for me," he says, "that when your chairman says *sing*, we're goin' to sing, *si-ng—sing!* So come and bring along your voices!"



My Mother

by Dwight Marvin

THOSE of us who have passed beyond the 'teens and the twenties can easily remember that period when every well-regulated family hung embroidered mottoes on the walls of living room and bedroom. We recall them with an indulgent smile—"God Bless Our Home"; "Remember Thy Creator in the Days of Thy Youth"; or a decorative border of white flowers and within them the meaningless phrase, "Consider the Lilies." Even now we occasionally find one hidden away in the home where sentiment for the past outweighs modern ideas of household furnishing.

I have inherited the motto habit from my forebears sufficiently to have pasted on the inner door of my office one sentence which I picked up somewhere several years ago and could not forget. There it remains, a sweet and satisfying reminder of the first and finest of human relations.

When God made our Mother He didn't do anything else the rest of the day but sit around and feel happy.

That expresses my mother too perfectly for me to pass it by. In my job, as in every man's job, there are times when one is tempted to take steps which fall below the average of decent living. It is invigorating at such times to look up and see those short lines staring me in the face. If the coming of my mother into the world made God happy—and I know it did—I would be working at cross-purpose with Him if I did anything to spoil her happiness or even secretly to be disloyal to her hopes and ideals for me. And what my mother is to me your mother is to you—the best gift God has ever given you.

Out of the very pangs with which she brought you to birth has sprung a love that knows no limitations and that asks but one favor—that you may live a life worthy of her dreams and her prayers.

My mother was called one of Troy's prettiest girls when she was young. She still preserves the petite, winsome personality and the cheery smile of youth, untouched by the years that have crowned her head with gray and slowed her step. But it is not looks that make mothers. It is something more than the outward appearance. Some minor poet has spoken beautifully of a mother's hands:

Rough hands they were,
Toil-worn and brown,
But not a stain on them
To soil the crown!

Another has written of her—

Kindly eyes, and lips grown softly sweet
With murmured blessings over sleeping
babes.

No, it is not her looks. She may not have the loveliness of a queen, but she is more than a queen. She may not have the dash of a modern girl, but she has infinitely more solid worth than most modern girls I have seen. She may stand in the shadows of life's background; but those with eyes can see about her a nimbus of flame that sheds its beams into the darkest corner and makes it light.

Are we fair to our mothers? They ask so little of us that we become accustomed to giving them little. But so great is their pride and their love that even the little means much to them. Why is it that the greatest pictures and the greatest statues in the world speak to us of a holy motherhood? Why does the most exquisite glory of

our religion center about the vision of a Mother and Child? Because there is in motherhood something divine. It is for us to have a part in that divinity by striving to be to our mothers sometimes what our mothers always are striving to be to us.

Twenty years ago a novel was published, "The Garden of Allah," which was the best seller of the year. I read it several times, but there is little in it I remember except this single sentence: "I think the devil fears a good mother more than many saints." I agree with that sentiment; for there are no saints more sacrificing than our mothers. They have no limits in the demands on high heaven for their children; and they will do everything within their power to make the paths of those children straight and true. Rudyard Kipling did not exaggerate very greatly when he wrote:

If I were drowned in the deepest sea,
I know whose love would come to me,
Mother o' mine, oh, mother o' mine.
If I were damned in body and soul,
I know whose love would make me whole,
Mother o' mine, oh, mother o' mine.

Yes, God Himself smiled when He first thought of mothers. I cannot speak for yours, but I know mine; and I suppose there is something akin in them that makes them all members of a mystical sisterhood of service and of love. And I am now old enough to realize something of the standard of character which my mother dreamed for me and prayed for me from the time I was a little lad. Her whole life has been, indeed, a dream and a prayer for her children. What finer thanks can I give her than by helping the good God to make that dream and that prayer come true?

Unusual Stories of Unusual Men

This Month We Introduce—

A Rotarian Whom Diogenes Would Have Loved

By CHARLES ST. JOHN

THERE are a good many ways of getting a reputation; some men are brilliant, some are forceful, and some are simply honest. That well-known copy-book maxim about "Honesty is the best policy" is true enough, although it admits of rather dangerous interpretations. Whether Albert E. Humphreys ever devoted time to making copies of that maxim during his childhood in Sissonville, West Virginia, is hard to say. Probably he did, since nearly every schoolboy had that experience, even in the sixties. But it is equally likely that he got the idea from his father, Ira B. Humphreys, a mill-wright—the grandson of the Joshua Humphreys of historic renown, who designed the "Constitution" and other frigates built when oak was oak.

After the Civil War, Albert E. Humphreys managed his father's mill and small store at Sissonville, taught school for a while, and showed unusual talent for mathematics. By careful management Albert contrived to expand his father's business from practically nothing to a value of half a million. Then in 1887 came the crash, when the failure of a big concern at Cincinnati, followed by the failure of a similar concern involved the Humphreys as creditors and caused their failure amounting to \$400,000. So at twenty-seven Albert Humphreys not only found his estate wiped out, but in debt for more than \$200,000. Not exactly a cheerful prospect for a young business man. Yet some years later, he had managed to pay this debt in full, having engaged in successful explorations for lumber, oil and mining in the west. During that period he discovered the famous Mesaba iron range and other mines which are now valued at something like \$100,000,000.

The payment of this debt was typical of a career of finance which has included many ups and downs before Albert finally arrived at his great success. In at least two other instances the losses were considerable, but the young genius managed to pay in full together with accrued interest. One of these debts was a simple verbal promise to pay \$200,000 without a scrap of paper to secure the promise—a debt that wasn't legally collectible as the outcome revealed. In

another instance, Albert paid a debt after many years, in which time the total, including interest, was \$1,200,000.

All of which proves that a man's reputation is his best asset, and helps to explain why Albert now has interests in Charleston, Wyoming and Texas. Incidentally he discovered the Mexia oil fields, a continuous pool more than nine miles in length. Perhaps it also explains why he is still an unassuming man who feels that it is his duty to pass a good part of his wealth on to others, and who is readily accessible to the humblest citizen who enters his office. Honesty always works out in various ways, all of them equally politic.

"The Colonel" as he is affectionately called is not so named just because of his wealth; he earned the title by serving on the governor's staff in Colorado and West Virginia.

SIMILARLY he earned the right to be a Rotarian long before he became the president of Mexia Rotary, but his discovery of Rotary gave him new opportunities for philanthropy. Local Rotarians had an opportunity to appreciate this last June, when Colonel Humphreys entertained 170 Rotarians, wives and guests at the Berthelson Farm. Here in a dining-hall used for the field executives of the Humphreys Oil Company, the visitors enjoyed the 200 mountain trout, which their host had had shipped from the mountains above Denver, and many other things that composed a menu worthy of remembrance. Later the guests were taken to the Reunion Grounds where dancing and swimming occupied them until midnight.

The Reunion Grounds are the property of the local Confederate Post, under a



In the course of his varied career, Albert E. Humphreys has paid three debts totalling more than \$1,600,000. One debt was due to the failure of another concern and one was a simple verbal promise to pay. But he paid them all and acquired a fortune besides. Now he finds pleasure in paying off installments of what he calls his debt to humanity.

lease granted Colonel Humphreys. He has spent many thousands of dollars to make these grounds one of the most beautiful pleasure spots in Texas and is now spending \$35,000 to build a good road connecting the grounds with the highway.

There are only two restrictions placed on visitors to these grounds. First, while on the premises the visitor is always the personal guest of Colonel Humphreys; and, second, good conduct is expected from everyone. During the summer hundreds of people visit the grounds and Colonel Humphreys keeps the place policed at his own expense.

On June 16th of last year, Colonel Humphreys gave a barbecue for the 1,500 employees of his company and then issued blanket invitations which increased the attendance to 2,500, all of whom had a day of pleasure at the Colonel's expense.

Having paid his financial obligations the Colonel tries to find opportunities to pay other debts—and where no debt exists he finds pleasure in unadulterated philanthropy. Besides being intensely interested in the work of Mexia Rotary,

he is an active supporter of the Chamber of Commerce, and takes special delight in promoting good roads. Recently he donated \$15,000 for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. in Mexia, and was the moving spirit in raising \$105,000 for a Y. M. C. A. building.

Although he has received many honors from his fellow-citizens and has amassed considerable wealth, his persisting honesty prevents him from getting conceited over the honors or the temptation of hoarding the wealth. Those who are his closest friends will tell you that he is

perfectly sincere when he says that his wealth belongs to God and his fellow-men. These same friends will also add that every once in a while he takes extreme measures to keep his bank account from fatty degeneration.

Honesty is the best policy—only some folks are so desperately honest that they believe in straight-forward dealing not because it is the best policy, but because it is right. That's why Colonel Humphreys was able to pay his debts and make a fortune—it is also why Diogenes could afford to live in a tub.

From Maryland Comes—

A College President With Thirty Years of Service to One Institution

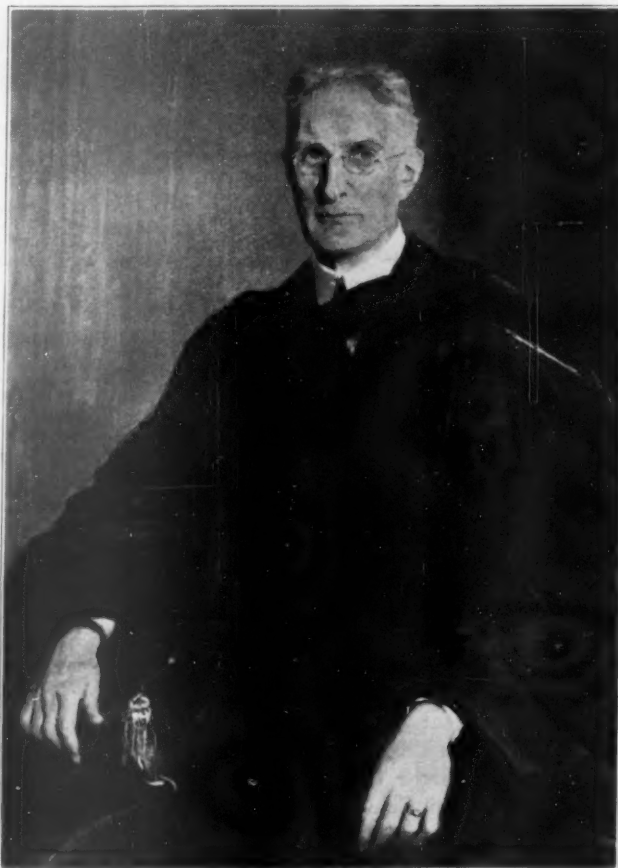
By DAVID R. KING

WHEN you chance to visit one of the great State universities and see the thousands of men and women busily preparing to take their share in the world's work, it is not easy to realize that coeducation has not always been a part of the educational scheme, that it was not till 1833 that Oberlin College set the precedent and gave American women a chance to attend the same classes as their brothers.

Side by side with the co-educational schools, however, have been a number of women's colleges which have also contributed many recruits to the professions, and have helped women to become the true comrade of man in work as in the home.

All this has not been accomplished without opposition, and the history of Hood College of Frederick, Md., while it has been less shadowed than that of some colleges for women, has not been devoid of struggle with indifference or even keen opposition. To Hood College and to Dr. Joseph H.

Apple, who has guided its destinies ever since its foundation, came the realization of accomplishment when, in October last, the thirtieth anniversary of Hood was



During his thirty-years' administration, Dr. Joseph H. Apple, first president of Hood College, has seen a great change in the public attitude towards education for girls. He has also seen his college, which once had but two old-fashioned buildings become the source of help for distant lands as well as of efficiency in the homes and farms of his community. Some four hundred girls are now registered at Hood. The photograph is from the painting of Dr. Apple, recently presented to Hood College by alumni and friends.

marked by tributes of leading educators of nearby states, of Japan, and the congratulations of the Reformed Church under whose auspices Hood has flourished; and the visit of a U. S. Commissioner of Education.

One of the features of this anniversary celebration was the presentation to the college of a portrait of Dr. Joseph H. Apple, the first and only president. This gift will help the future alumni of Hood to visualize the man whose incessant labor and steady courage has been chiefly responsible for the establishment of this school, and will mark the appreciation of those whose college careers were passed under his guidance.

It is not common for a college president to serve thirty years with one institution, but Dr. Apple has had the privilege of being at Hood ever since the then "Woman's College of Frederick, Md.," was founded in 1893 as the result of a union of two older institutions—the department for young women of Mercersburg College and the Frederick Female Seminary. The former contributed little except a field and a need, the latter contributed two old-time buildings and equipment, and, what was vastly more important, the good-will of the community won by fifty years of service. When you add to that the very real contribution which this seminary made, through one of its daughters, Margaret Scholl Hood, it becomes apparent how much Hood College owes to the work of its predecessors. Hood College was granted the corporate right to confer degrees in 1897, and the privilege was first exercised in the following year when fourteen young women were graduated. This incorporation was concurrent with the beginning of the James Mifflin Hood Endowment of \$20,000, the nucleus of the present endowment of nearly a quarter of a million which was subscribed by alumni and friends of the school.

NEW departments and new equipment have been added gradually, until today Hood College has some four hundred students working for the A. B. or B. S. degree and the schools of music, art, expression and home economics, are thronged with eager-eyed girls bent on preparation for life. The college farm, with 80 acres of well-cultivated fields, offers both an experimental laboratory and very practical training for those who will help in the new diversified agriculture of the East and South.

Should you ask one of those girls what is responsible for this development of a school, for the very substantial results from a very unpretentious beginning, her answer would probably be "Hood spirit." But the spirit of an institution is usually only an extension of the spirit (Continued on page 58.)

What Do Boys Desire Most?

A plan of vocational training designed to develop efficient workers and good citizens

By NICHOLAS RICCIARDI

THREE-FOURTHS of all the cases before the criminal courts of the United States are offenders under the age of twenty-one, says Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing prison, New York, talking over the radio. Former Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania states that 71 per cent of the criminals now confined in American penal institutions are under twenty-one years of age.

These facts are indeed startling. Practically three-fourths of the criminals in American prisons are young people who should just be starting out on their life careers.

Secretary of Labor Davis says: "The vast majority leaving school find themselves thrown out into the world without adequate training for earning a livelihood. Some succeed, but far too many fail through no fault of their own and are doomed to a lifetime of drudgery at an occupation for which they are in no way fitted."

And how many do you suppose leave school? Thirty-seven out of every hundred of American boys and girls do not complete the elementary school work. Eighty-six out of every hundred do not go through high school, and at most only four out of every hundred are graduated from the university.

Dr. Carl Brigham of Princeton University paints even a darker picture. He calls attention to the fact that an average of fifty boys out of every hundred do not complete the elementary school work, that ninety boys out of every hundred fail to go through high school, and that only one boy out of every hundred is graduated from the university.

In the light of these facts we must conclude that America has a very vital boy problem. And this boy problem, stated briefly, consists of finding out—not by guessing but with expert service—what kind of work the boy is by nature best fitted to do, of giving him the training he needs to do that work successfully, and of helping him to find suitable employment. Guiding him into the vocation

he best fits, giving him the training he needs to succeed in that vocation, and placing him in suitable employment constitute the boy problem.

That men of America are not guiding, training, and placing successfully, at least the majority of their boys, is quite evident from the facts just stated; and these facts, in a very large measure, explain the large number of lawbreakers and the pronounced lawlessness which are giving us so much concern in every community. "To reduce lawlessness," says an eminent jurist, "we must make our boys efficient workers and good citizens." But how can we expect to make our boys efficient workers and good citizens when only fourteen out of every hundred are graduated from high school and only seven out of the fourteen enter the university?

Hundreds of boys fail in their employment every year. Hundreds of others just drift. Who are the failures and the drifters? Let us check them over. Those who do not fit their jobs, those who are attempting to do something that doesn't appeal to them, those who are attempting to do things nature never intended them to do. Who are the successes? Let us check them over. Those who are doing things that nature intended them to do—those who fit their jobs. Is it any wonder that when they become men, they come into responsible positions where they must think straight, plan straight, and act straight?

Have you ever asked your boy what three things he desires most? What do you suppose he would say? Try it. You will find that he will probably give as the three things he desires most, the three same things that you desire most. What he wants are good health, a good job, and a good home. Every normal boy wants to see himself some day successful in his life work, holding down a good job, and enjoying good health, and having a good home.

THE solution of the boy problem, then, means the setting up of a system that will enable the boy to realize these three fundamental desires; namely, enjoying good health, having a good job and a good home; and to do that it is necessary to guide the boy into the vocation he best fits, to give him the training he needs to succeed in his chosen vocation, and to help him find suitable employment.

Through what agency can America develop her boys so that, as men, they will enjoy good health, have a good job and a good home—in other words so that they will be efficient workers, efficient citizens and good home-makers, real assets to the community, the state, and the nation?

The answer to that question is: "Through public education." But you probably will say: "Aren't we doing that now through public education?" We are doing it, and doing it quite well, for the thousands of boys who are going into the professions. If your boy wants to enter any of the professions you have nothing to worry about. The teachers will take care of him. They will see him through the elementary, the high school, and the university. His program of education is carefully mapped out. He is guided in every step. And yet only six out of every hundred of our population are in the professions.

The 1920 census shows that about 6 per cent of our total population enter the professions and about 94 per cent are engaged in agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, trade, (Continued on page 48)

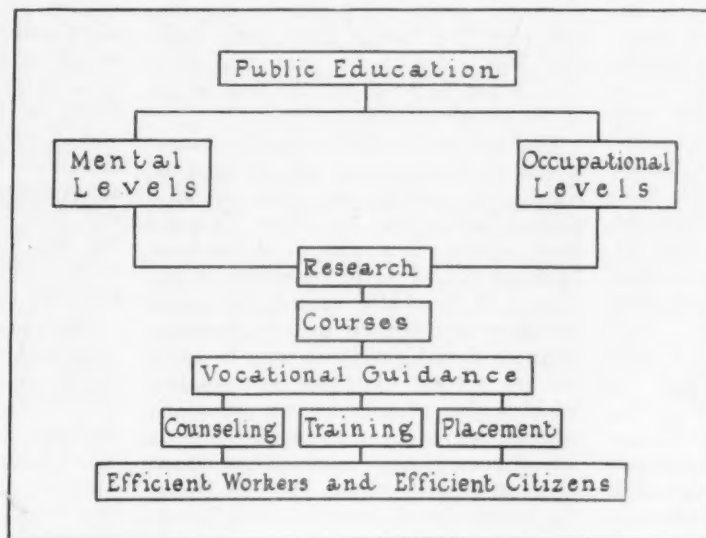




Chart showing development of efficient workers and efficient citizens among boys and girls with attention to both mental and occupational traits and with different steps in this "educational process" indicated.



COMMENT ABOUT BOOKS



THE issue of several books dealing with the explorations in the Valley of Kings reminds one of the life motifs which are recurrent in the symphony of the spheres. Quite often we discover that some of our modernism is not so blatantly new, and we are able to find precedent for some of the most exotic flowers of modern life. This inter-action of new and old sometimes has peculiar results. For instance when "King Tut" gowns became fashionable the designers decorated them with accurate copies of ancient Coptic inscriptions—with a bland disregard of the meaning of the text. As a result one philologist reports having seen a woman wearing a waist on which was the announcement of an Egyptian publisher to the effect that "a new and larger edition will appear in the near future."

But one can find parallels for many "modern" things in other fields. For example Mr. Ben Greet, well-known Shakespearean actor, recently gave an address before the Harrogate, England, Rotary Club, in which he demonstrated that all the popular topics of the day could be found in Shakespeare's plays.

Sex questions, declared the actor, were just as fully discussed in "Measure for Measure" as they are in Brieux's "Damaged Goods"; socialism is fully discussed in "Coriolanus," which might have been written for the Labor Party; spiritualism was incorporated in several of Shakespeare's plays, especially in "Macbeth" where the spirits were actually on the stage and represented people who had returned to visit friends or enemies; and sectarianism, melodrama, and other aspects of modern life receives attention. But in spite of their "modern instances" Mr. Greet felt that Shakespearean plays were unsuitable for either the movies or the radio; nor, he added, did they need prologues or epilogues written for them by others than the author.

The Inexcusable Lie

By Harold R. Peat

PERHAPS the best thing one can say of war is that it is a choice of evils—the choice between a dishonorable situation and the use of force. Under any other circumstances the resort to arms becomes rather hard to justify. But just how far the nations of the world

should go in the matter of preparedness is a nice problem that will have to be solved pretty soon, or humanity will commit suicide, using the scientific knowledge which it has painfully acquired as the instrument of self-destruction.

Certain factions in our population insist, even at this late day, in labelling the man who dares to denounce war as a snivelling coward. However, the epithet is often unjust; in the first place, a coward instinctively picks the easiest thing, and a plea for international sanity is not always that; in the second place some of those who are most opposed to war are men who have had enough voluntary experience in the trenches to free them from any stigma of personal cowardice; and in the third place, most civilized nations have expressed opinions regarding individual quarrels which bear a marked similarity to the course which these pacifists recommend for collections of individuals, yet a man can bring suit without fear of reproach.

So when, as in the case of "Private Peat," we find a man who has earned his share of medals during the World War, and who also has acquired a very pronounced distaste for war as a policy, we cannot idly dismiss his warning words. Nor when we read his verdict that "the war to end wars" has only left us an Homeric scene wherein the corpse of chivalry is being dragged behind the chariot wheels, while sleek profiteers and shady politicians lash the horses of Mars, can we afford to ignore his earnest plea that future generations shall hear both sides of the case, that they shall know as much of the horror as of the parade of war.

That any nation shall defend its honor is not to be disputed; the question is whether in practice we have not supplanted self-respect by sheer braggadocio, whether in arming for defence we have not yielded to the temptation to offence. It is wholly natural that after spending so much on military preparations we should sometimes want to see if we are getting value for our money, whether the superior armaments which eat up our taxes are superior. It is wholly natural that we should want our children to be patriotic, but that brings the temptation to interpret history so as to promote patriotism at the cost of truth, also the desire for our country to prosper even if we have to fight for our place in the sun. These insidious temp-

tations all result from the best motives—but if civilization means anything it means perspective, which is hard on temptations. After reading what "Private Peat" says, (*The Inexcusable Lie*, Barse & Hopkins, New York), one might well paraphrase a famous motto to read "Eternal vigilance is the price of tranquility." The real cause of war is that humanity is too anxious for its rights and too careless of its duties. Only unfortunately the sole way we can acquire right is by the performance of duty.—ARTHUR MELVILLE.

The Personal Relation in Industry

By John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

MALADJUSTMENTS and the friction growing out of the continuous evolution of industry give rise to what we habitually call "industrial problems." Their practical adjustment is speedier and better tempered when undertaken in the "spirit of cooperation and brotherhood." This spirit supplies the hope of future peace and friendliness among the parties concerned as "increasingly it is made the foundation of the political, social, and industrial life of the world."

This is the thesis of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in his newly published volume, *The Personal Relation of Industry* (Boni and Liveright), in which he develops his philosophy of mutual welfare of labor and capital, in a sequence of six lectures and magazine articles republished under the title of the first. The volume is a useful condensation of the most forward-looking conceptions of industry on its human side. The composition of industrial grievances by personal discussion and adjustment, more easily accomplished when the earlier employer was both capitalist and manager, calls for new mediatorial agencies under the vastly more expanded and intricate relationships subsisting today.

Since modern methods of industry are organized to respond to wider and more clearly conceived interests, Mr. Rockefeller differentiates the present parties to industry under the heads of capital, which is investment represented by stockholders; management, or executive officers who furnish "technical skill and experience"; labor, which is physical investment, but not detachable, like capital, from those who make it; and, fourth,

(Continued on page 56.)

Men—The First Fundamental

Can members be passive and inactive in any organization without becoming "dead weights"?

By F. L. BRITTAIN

I USED to write much on the subject of Rotary. I clothed it in fabrics of silver and gold and spangled it with beautiful dreams. I dilated on the wonderful inspiration of Rotary, forgetting the while that our tenets are as old as civilization. There isn't an urge or inspiration in Rotary today, nor will there ever be, that has not been felt by man since time began. So we cannot claim any new formulae—no secret doors have we unlocked, no riddles read. The principles we delight to call "fundamentals" are not distinctive or peculiar to Rotary; the same fundamentals existed when the lowly Nazarene walked with his disciples on the shores of the Galilean sea.

There isn't anything mystical or mystifying in Rotary. It is not impractical or impossible. It isn't a thing to be put in a darkened room, only to be taken out on parade days or great occasions—it isn't a system or series of classifications—it isn't anything mechanical that will work now and then. Rotary isn't a system of morals or a set of preachments—it isn't a reform movement, nor is it a fad. Rotary is an attempt to search out the good that is within man and make him sensible to his duties as a member of society. Rotary was never intended as a mouthpiece or organ or instrumentality for any society or movement. Rotary is itself a world movement and a world influence and as such is seeking a richer civilization and a genuine regeneration of the race of men.

Rotary can best be expressed in one term and one word and that is: "Men." Men are the foundation and first fundamental of Rotary. And any Rotary Club with "right thinking," "forward-looking" Rotarians is a progressive and effective organization for good.

In looking up the word "fundamental" a Thesaurus says: "Fundamental" means "related to or constituting a foundation"—"essential." The positive and negative of this word are classified under "Subjective"—"Objective." Under the positive subjective we find the words, "Backbone, capability, character, constitution, essence, heart, principle, soul." The negative of "fundamental" is found in these words: "accident, extraneous, incidental, incurable, non-essential."

From now on let us not merely speak of "fundamentals" but let us say "right fundamentals" for right fundamentals mean adequate mental power to receive, understand, endure, and accomplish—

A MEMBER of the Rotary Club of Kansas City, Mo., who calls himself a "lay member of Rotary," discusses in this article the value of "right thinking" and "forward looking" members to the success and well-being of a Rotary club. "Rotary," he says, "is best expressed in terms of 'men.'"

right fundamentals mean "character," the peculiar quality or sum of qualities by which a person or a thing is distinguished from others. Greater than all these, "right fundamentals" mean "soul,"—the essence, heart, and animating principle that keeps us head up, ever facing the east, and moving forward with each day.

This leads me back again to my statement that Rotary is best expressed in terms of "men," and it is quite a compliment to be called "a man," for the very reason that so few of us ever measure up to the highest standard of manhood.

I do not believe that my conception of Rotary is any better than that of any other Rotarian, nor do I know that it is greatly different: I feel that we cannot be passive or inactive in Rotary and stand foursquare with it. I believe that we must be active in thinking and doing good outside as well as inside of Rotary if we are to be helpful to it and society.

I would not dim the glory of those early-day Rotarians, who met for a year or so before there was a club organized. But I dare say that none had the idea or dream that an international organization would so closely follow. Rotary had no definite plan then, and it was several years later before it adopted a Code of Ethics. And in that Code of Ethics, Rotary was born again.

And now we see Rotary expectant, vigorous, intolerant of restraint, facing the future without fear and unconscious of limitations. If you believe as I do, you will realize that each and every Rotarian, wherever he may live, has a duty and an obligation which calls for the best thought and action of which he is capable. Rotary is yet in its formative age

and our obligation to it is great—our duty to see that it puts its best aspects before the world. Duty is what is right or due from one person to another—obligation is the bond or necessity which lies in the thing. It is necessary that we each give our best thought to Rotary that it may serve to the utmost.

A Rotarian is not fettered by the customs of his own country. He is pledged to uphold the laws and abide by them. Consequently he can be as good and helpful a Rotarian in one country as another. The Golden Rule is known in every land, and Rotary is an attempt to bring the Golden Rule into general practice everywhere.

Rotary presupposes that when men know each other personally, there will be a greater opportunity for friendship and understanding. Acquaintanceship brings about understanding and sympathy through education. Once Rotary was condemned because it restricted its local club membership to one man in each line or class of trade; but in this Rotary can render the greatest service to a city, the state and the world, and it is in a measure through classification restrictions that Rotary has become worldwide in scope and beneficence.

MUCH could be said on the value of acquaintanceship, and on the value of friendship, which is a ripening of the former. The chairman of an "Acquaintance Committee" recently criticized severely the members of his club for failing to make the acquaintance of visitors and help them to feel at home. I think a visiting Rotarian should extend himself as far as possible and make an effort to meet a number of the members of the club he is visiting, for it is my belief no Rotarian has the moral right to make himself a care or charge on any club or upon another Rotarian.

I believe that most Rotary clubs pay too little attention to Rotary Education, for how is a Rotarian to carry the message and spread the gospel of Rotary when he himself does not know what it is? Education is a matter of "drawing out" of oneself, rather than having it "poured in" or "pounded in." I have always believed that clubs everywhere should devote more time to finding out what individual members understand to be the principle and teachings of Rotary. If ten Rotarians were assigned monthly to subjects on different phases of Rotary

(Continued on page 47.)

Nominees for Rotary Offices

Nominee for Rotary Office



**For Director
JOHN E.
NORMAN
of Huntington,
West Virginia
is nominated by
Charleston, West
Virginia**

SUBJECT to the will of the Rotary International Convention at Toronto, June 16-20, the Rotary Club of Charleston, West Virginia, is pleased to present the name of John E. Norman, Governor Twenty-fourth District, for Director Rotary International. For several years John was prominent in Educational work in West Virginia, having been a member of the Faculty of Marshall College, at Huntington. Of late years he has been engaged in the insurance business, at present holding the responsible position of General Agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life for West Virginia and a large part of Ohio. In both activities he has contributed an unselfish and high minded service, a factor which has rapidly brought his abilities to the attention and admiration of the Rotarians of West Virginia.

His Rotary activities comprise a history of loyal devotion and hard work. He has served on the various committees of his club (Huntington, West Virginia), and was its President in 1920-21. He was elected Governor of the 24th District in March, 1923, and has served his district this year as a true Rotarian. As executive officer of Rotary International for the past year his time, his whole-hearted devotion and his unusually sane and conservative council and advice have constantly been at the disposal of every club in his district. He is a student of Rotary, idealistic but practical. He believes in work both in and out of Rotary.

Notices of Nominations

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE: I, CHESLEY R. PERRY, Secretary of Rotary International, make this certificate of pre-convention notice of purpose to nominate a candidate for the office of Director, to be voted upon at the election to be held at the Fifteenth Annual Convention of Rotary International in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, June 16th to 20th, 1924.

Section 2 of Article IX of the By-Laws of Rotary International, entitled "Nominations—Notices," provides:

"Any member club may, subject to the provisions of the constitution, during the month of March preceding the annual International Convention, give notice of its intention to nominate one candidate for each one or for any one of the following offices: President, seven Directors, Treasurer, and shall forward such notice to the Secretary of Rotary International in time for it to reach his office not later than the first day of April.

"All notices of nominations so given and received, together with such data concerning each candidate as may be submitted, shall be published in the May issue of THE ROTARIAN and such other publications as the Board of Directors of Rotary International shall determine, provided the space allotment to each candidate shall not exceed six inches of one column exclusive of his photograph and the designation of office. All photograph plates shall be uniform in size and shape as prescribed by the Board of Directors."

The accompanying notice of purpose to nominate which is published in this issue of THE ROTARIAN was received at the office of the Secretary within the time provided and in the manner prescribed. This is the only such notice so received.

For the office of Director

JOHN E. NORMAN, of Huntington, West Virginia.
Nominated by the Rotary Club of Charleston, West Virginia.

CHESLEY R. PERRY,

Secretary, Rotary International.

Dated, Chicago, Illinois, 2nd April, 1924.

A FEW OF THE PLEASANT FEATURES OF ENTERTAINMENT

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ROTARY CONVENTION—TORONTO, JUNE 16 to 20

A real Rotary welcome is being prepared for every Rotarian and guest who attends the coming convention at Toronto. Enough said.

For Monday evening there is being arranged a spectacular pageant portraying the extent and growth of Rotary International.

A festival chorus of more than 2,000 voices is being arranged to sing during the course of the convention. This chorus will be under the direction of Rotarian Herb Fricker, famous choir master and choral society director.

On Tuesday evening there will be reunion and district dinners at various hotels and restaurants throughout Toronto.

There will be golf and tennis—automobile trips—visits to famous scenic spots in and around Toronto—teas and garden parties for the ladies—in fact many, many features that will make your stay in Toronto an enjoyable one, and that will be happy occasions amidst the general convention sessions.



AMONG OUR LETTERS

"Oh! nature's noblest gift - my gray goose quill!"

BYRON.



Commercializing Rotary

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

THE enclosed letter, with its accompanying questionnaire, came before our directors who are of the opinion that such communications should be discouraged by Rotary.

It is an impertinence for an outside business organization to ask such intimate questions as this Questionnaire contains, and altogether we regard it as an improper use of Rotary membership for any Rotarian to address Club Secretaries in this way.

The Directors, therefore, desire me to bring these communications under the notice of Rotary International. I may add that we receive from the United States many business letters, circulars, etc., from Rotarians who, because of their Rotary membership, seek to claim business preference! Do the senders have any idea of the resentment that such improper tactics evoke?

Note—The above criticism is from the secretary of one of the Australian Rotary clubs.

"The Task Is 'Not' Completed"

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:—I was greatly surprised to read in the April issue that "The Task Was Completed, offered by Rotarian W. J. Walker, secretary, Commercial Club, Greensburg, Pa., and his advocacy of Rotary clubs surrendering charters and functioning as Commercial Clubs.

Rotarian Walker, in all kindness I say it, must have "fed up" at our weekly luncheons for the stomach and overlooked sustenance for the head and heart. The luncheon idea is merely a means to an end, and when men are thus brought together it is an easy matter to get them interested in higher things. Commercial Clubs have their place chiefly in the business world, while Rotary Clubs are organizations where important business is faced, but more particularly is it here that the unselfish-service germ is fed and fostered to the end that in Commercial Clubs men will be broader and better fitted to take up problems that require their thought.

No, the task is not completed so far as Rotary Clubs are concerned. Rotary is distinct of itself, demanding the very best that is in a man with a keen conception of what is highest and noblest. Our members are also associated with our Commercial Club, our foremost busi-

THE letter from William J. Walker, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Greensburg, Pa., and member of the Rotary club of that city, which was printed in the April number, brought comment from many sources. Five letters among those received are printed this month — one of them from the president of a chamber of commerce.

Letters are selected for this Open Forum primarily because of the wide interest in their subject matter. Being personal opinions the letters are presented with neither the approval nor disapproval of the editors or publishers.

ness organization, but it is in the Rotary Club that the seed is sown for forward movements that are fostered by the former. Rotarians' task will never be completed, and the vital work grows with the coming months and years.

Permit me also to commend Rotarian J. B. Thwing of New Haven, Conn., for his advocacy of clean songs at Rotary luncheons and gatherings. Let's sing ennobling songs, eschew the coarse, and show to the boys to whom we are committed, that in the Rotary Club always will they find the sublimest thought and deed.

J. B. PARKER,

Conway, Arkansas.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

The letter in the April number of THE ROTARIAN written by the Chamber of Commerce secretary of Greensburg, Pa., a city of 16,000, and entitled "The Task Is Completed," certainly draws a surprising conclusion. In a word, the writer would replace all luncheon clubs in cities under 75,000 with active Chambers of Commerce because the latter, with their enlarged programs,

can do all the work of the former and do it better, he maintains.

I will introduce myself. I am president of the Chamber of Commerce, and chairman of the Educational Committee of the Rotary Club of Van Wert, Ohio, a town of 8,100. Four years ago our Rotary Club was organized with a charter membership of twenty, of whom I was one, which has been gradually increased to fifty-five. It has been fine to observe the gradual development of the true Rotary spirit. Today Van Wert Rotary is a compact body, bound together by the ties of fellowship and friendship and joyously dedicated to certain activities in the field of social service. Our Monday meetings are a delight and an inspiration to all.

Twenty years ago we organized a business club. After a time social features were added to the activities of the club. In recent years the affairs of the club have languished because there was no paid secretary to direct the business forces of the community and because many other organizations had social programs. Two years ago, because of the ineffective leadership of our business-social club, I felt that Van Wert had no community program. I felt that we were drifting. We had many excellent organizations, institutions, and agencies; we had a business-social club, a Y. M. C. A., a Y. W. C. A., a hospital, a library, an associated charities organization, a child conservation league, a civic music association, etc., but each was going its own way. The result was duplication, waste, many campaigns; in a word, an unrelated program of community activities. I felt the need of a coordinating organization to bring our aggregate community life into a degree of balance. I laid my idea before several community leaders, all Rotarians. They agreed with me. In due time a community meeting was called. To make a long story short, we finally organized a Community Clearing House, which is a combination Chamber of Commerce and Social Exchange with one leader and one treasury. The purpose of our organization is to bring into closer relationship the many activities of Van Wert—Business, Civic, Social and Religious. Later we conducted a successful financial drive in one day. The organization made good the first year. In October, 1923, we successfully conducted our

(Continued on page 39.)



Space

SPACE is a relative value which originates in our own minds. It is also essential to our existence. There is an ancient problem concerning the "irresistible force meeting the immovable body," which has given rise to a good deal of speculation. There is also the problem of jamming city population into city area, which while not exactly similar does have some tendency to similarity.

It would be interesting to compare the area and population of an ant-hill with the area and population of some parts of our great cities. Possibly the ratio would favor the city, and possibly it would not. Yet ants, we are informed, live by instinct and not by reason as we do.

Recently a Chicago mechanic committed suicide, apparently because he was tired of hunting for a flat where the landlord had no objections to children. It is problematical whether or not the landlord's father ever faced the same situation—the inference is that he did not.

Children demand space to live in, and they have a healthy disregard for property, therefore many landlords object to children. Traffic demands space, and traffic has a healthy disregard for things that get in the way, therefore some parents object to traffic. Nature demands space to operate in, and nature has a healthy disregard for anything that does not obey natural laws, whether it be children, traffic, landlords, or the city fathers who make laws for all three.

Sermons in Stone

THERE seems to be a rather well-defined analogy between the architecture of our places of business, and the methods by which business is conducted. In pioneer days, practically every American factory was notable for one thing, namely, its utility. There was no particular beauty in the succession of right angles which distinguished the building, and with a few notable exceptions, the business creed was "Business is business—get while the getting's good."

With the softening of the struggle for existence came a new form of business architecture—and a new code. The angular buildings were embellished by a profusion of florid ornaments, more or less inappropriate. Intended to decorate and relieve the harsh angles, these Corinthian touches usually had the opposite effect, for their cornucopias and foliage served but to make the straight lines of the building a shade more evident. So into the business conscience there came an abundance of high-flown theory, good in itself but often grotesque in its application. Overstressed efficiency was paralleled by the Boosters' Club type of advertising, and men who made a fetish of statistics were matched by men who talked glibly of "vision" meaning thereby hallucination rather than perspective. This gingerbread type of architecture still exists, and so does the busi-

ness mind which tries to reconcile unethical method and ethical protestation.

But there are signs of improvement both in architecture and in business. The new generation, still further relieved from immediate necessity, looks at its critics with a calmly critical eye, and then sends for the architect and landscape gardener. It is no longer sufficient to erect a new building. If your building is to be hailed as a contribution to the city's progress it must be one whose design is not too glaring, and whose dimensions fit into the city design which has supplanted the old haphazard method. So, in our business methods, it is not enough to talk, we must act. No amount of glaring billboards to proclaim our good intentions or the qualities of our product will save us, if not accompanied by a genuine service to the community and a well-defined respect for the rights of employees. There is an Ionic simplicity in business methods as in architecture, something which commands even as it serves, something which gets straight to the point and halts there. We like it just as instinctively as we like a child, and for the same reason—the absolute candor which we sense even before we prove it. As childhood is beautiful in its simplicity, yet no less precious because of its beauty, so clear-cut business ethics combines the eminently practical with the eminently attractive.

In business as in architecture, we should build not alone for the present, but for the future, not alone for our own profit, but for the good of the whole community. History teaches that beauty, honesty, and nobility of purpose, will outlast many buildings and many businesses. It was a wise philosopher who said that the achievements of the ages could be summed up in a few emotions.

"Ten Commandments of Business"

WE do not have the pleasure of knowing Mr. L. V. Selleck, personnel manager of the Minnequa Steel Works, neither do we know just how familiar he is with the Sermon on the Mount, but one thing we do know about him: that he is the author of a little business sermon that every employee might well hang over his desk:

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF BUSINESS

- Handle the hardest job first each day. Easy ones are pleasures.
- Do not be afraid of criticism—criticize yourself often.
- Be glad and rejoice in the other fellow's success—study his methods.
- Do not be misled by dislikes. Acid ruins the finest fabrics.
- Be enthusiastic—it is contagious.
- Do not have the notion that success means simply money making.
- Be fair, and do at least one decent act every day in the year.
- Honor the chief. There must be a head to everything.
- Have confidence in yourself.
- Harmonize your work. Let sunshine radiate and penetrate.



HERE you can walk over to Main Street, drop in at the sign of the Rotary flag, get your guest's badge, and make yourself at Home! The fellows are always glad to see you and to learn what your club is doing, and while you bend elbows over the luncheon table they will tell you about the best club in the best town in the best country in the World!

Expect Big Attendance at Quadrennial Church Conference

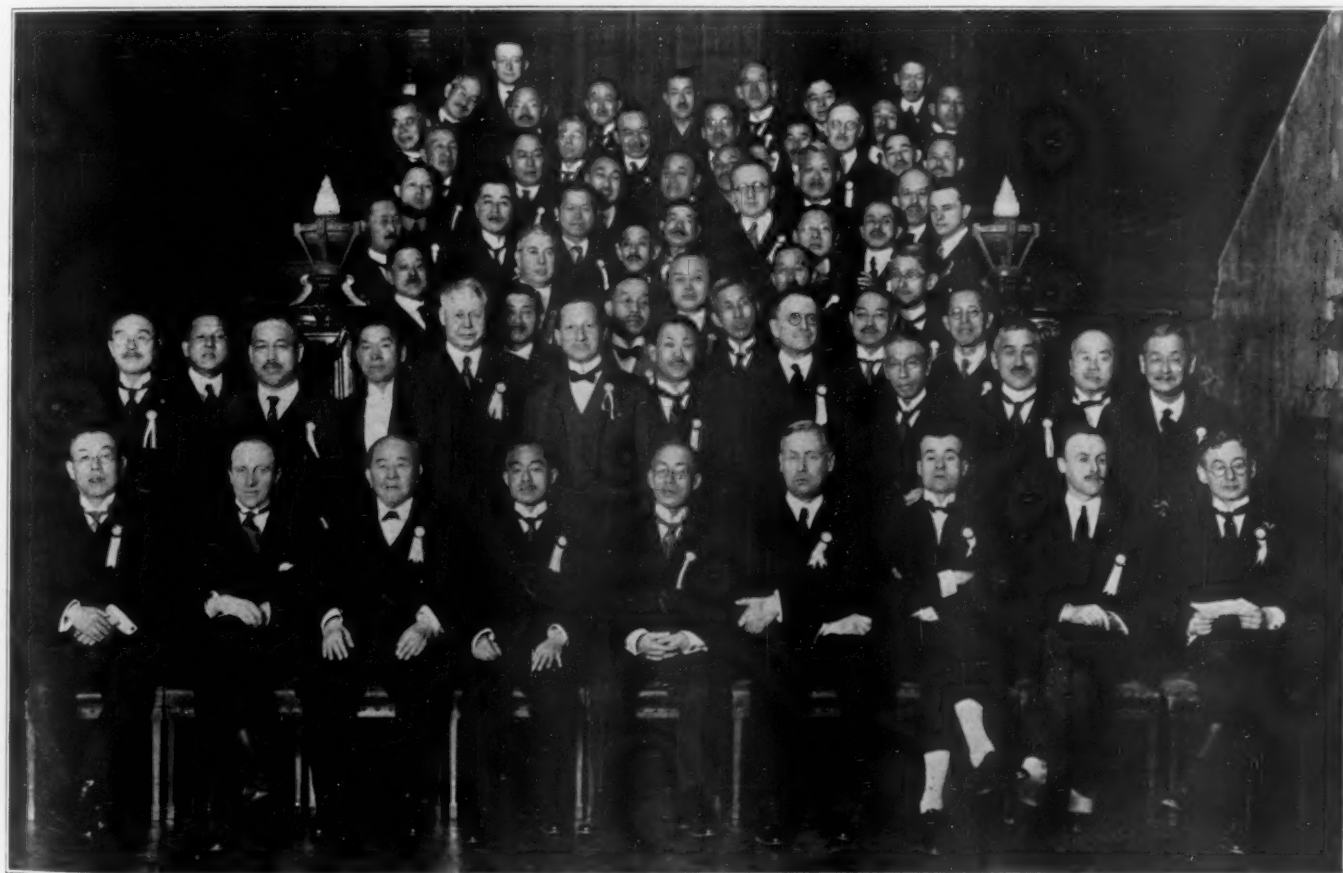
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Rotarians from more than a dozen states have written to Springfield to announce their intention of attending the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which will be held in Springfield during the entire month of May. This conference, which meets once in four years, will be attended by a thousand delegates, a thou-

sand or more officials, and there will probably be a daily attendance of from 2,000 to 3,000 visitors. Rotarians expecting to attend this conference should notify the Springfield club immediately, so that every possible attention may be given to their comfort and entertainment. Springfield Rotary meets Friday noons, and during May some of the important delegates to the General Conference will address the Rotary meetings. When it is remembered that twenty-four foreign

countries will be represented, and that the delegates will include many notable people such as General C. Feng of the Chinese Army, it is evident that the local club will be truly "Rotary International" during the convention period.

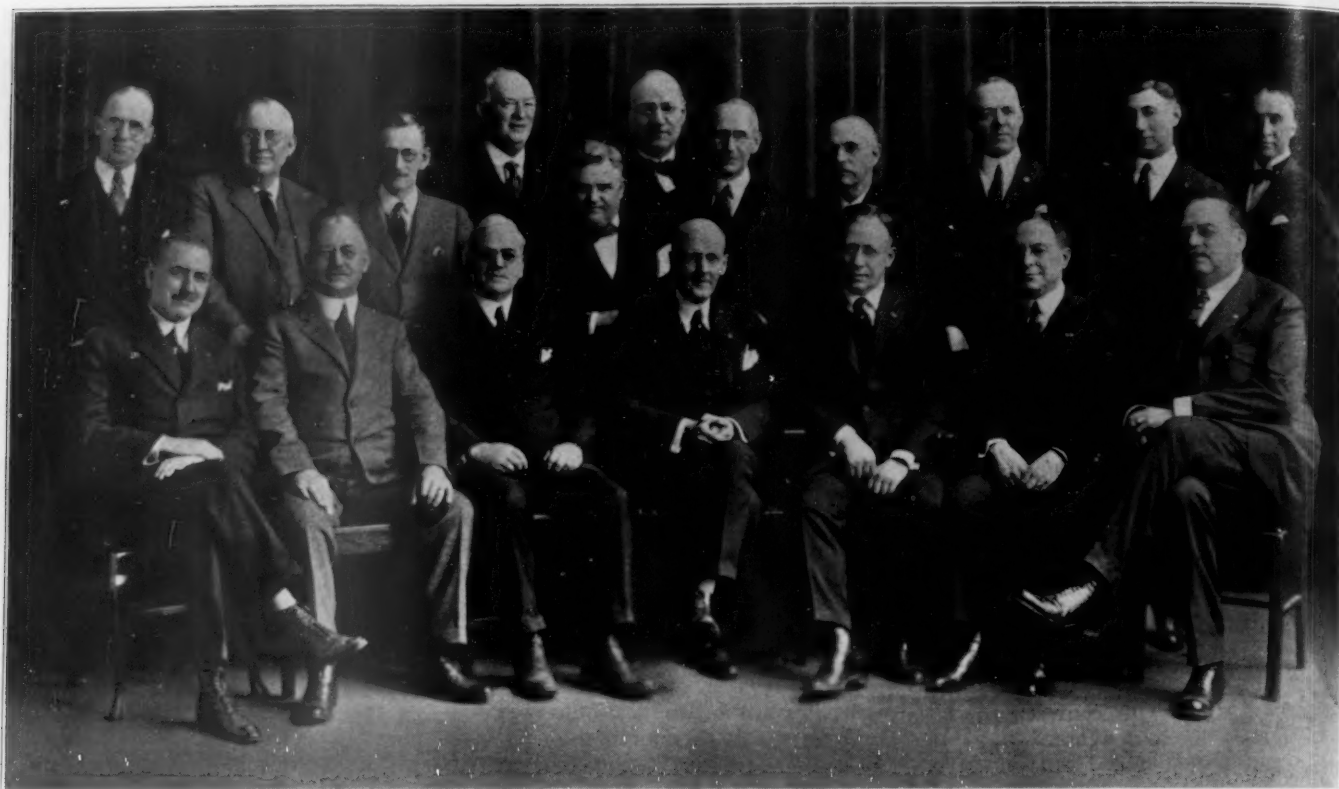
Convention City Broadcasts Rotary Program

TORONTO, ONT.—East, West, North, and South, with Toronto as the hub, the air for 1,500 miles or more was full of



This group picture was taken when Tokyo Rotarians celebrated the Nineteenth Anniversary of Rotary International by a special meeting at the Bankers' Club. Many distinguished guests attended, and the feature of the dinner was a remarkably frank address by Baron Matsui, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who pointed out that the chief obstacles to international friendship are ignorance and superstition. "What men do not know, they are inclined to distrust," he said, "and suspicions can easily be aroused at times by self-seeking individuals who pretend to have knowledge." In the front row are (left to right): M. Naruse; H. de Wichfeld, Charge

d'Affaires, of Denmark; H. E. Viscount Sibusawa; H. E. Baron Matsui, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Chairman Miyaoka; General J. C. Pabst, Minister of Holland; Mr. Jefferson Caffery, Charge d'Affaires of the United States; Mr. C. M. Palairat, Charge d'Affaires, of England; and Mr. L. Gronvold, Charge d'Affaires, of Norway. Directly behind General Pabst is Bishop Herbert Welch of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His Excellency Mr. Akaike, Chief of the Tokyo Police Bureau, is standing just to the left of the Bishop. The second man from the left end of the second row is Rotarian Asabuki, who was recently elected vice-president of the Tokyo Rotary Club.



These men joined the Chicago Rotary Club ("Old Number One") in 1905, the first year of the club's existence, and are all happily serving today. They are (left to right, standing): William Jenson, first secretary of Rotary; John P. Sullivan; Lester G. Lawrence; Fred H. Tweed, organizer of New York Rotary; Bernard E. Arntzen; Max L. Wolff; Robert C. Fletcher; Dr. C. W. Hawley; Charles Schneider; Max Goldenberg; and Dr. Will R. Neff, secretary or financial secretary of the club for thirteen years. In the front row are the 1905 members who have served as President of Chicago Rotary. Left to right: Rufus F. Chapin, Treasurer, Rotary International; Albert L. White; Silvester Schiele, first President; Paul P. Harris, Founder of Rotary and President Emeritus, Rotary International; Harry L. Ruggles; Charles A. Newton, President, 1923-4; and Harry A. Crofts.

Rotary talk and music on Wednesday, March 19th, between 9 o'clock and 10:45 p. m. The Glee Club, under Herb Fricker, and several vocal and instrumental solos by members of the Rotary Club, provided part of the program. The most distant point reporting details of the concert was Taylor, Texas. The report came from Arthur Ahe. If Arthur is a Rotarian it looks as though he would win the prize for the report received from the most distant point by a member.

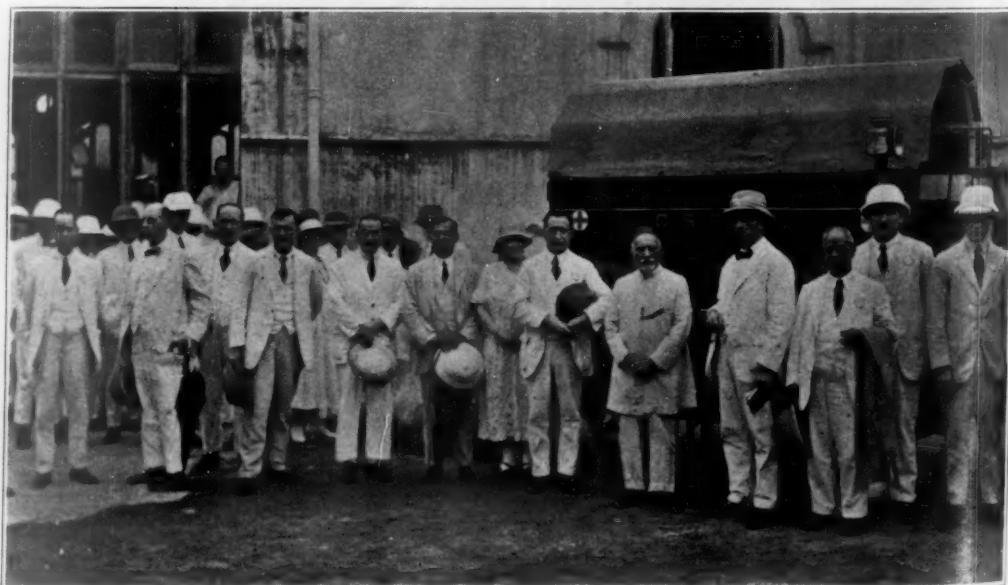
In his talk, President Frank Littlefield said, in part:

"In Toronto, the Queen City of Canada, three hundred and eighty-five Rotarians have been working for many weeks with only the one desire in their hearts—the desire to formulate a program of hospitality and entertainment so splendid that all who come to the 1924 Convention of Rotary International will be glad, aye, twice glad, that they were able to accept the invitation which we have endeavored to ex-

tend in the most cordial and warm-hearted manner possible.

"The time is drawing near when you are to let us know how many delegates and friends we are to have the pleasure

of entertaining from your club, and while we wait for your decision we again want to emphasize, with all of the enthusiasm that I can put into this message, the fact that the members of the



Calcutta Rotarians recently presented an ambulance to the local Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This gift will prove of considerable use to the Society, for while it is true that certain sects of Hindoos will not even harm a fly if they can avoid it, there are other sects which show much less regard for the welfare of their dumb friends. The roster of the Calcutta Rotary Club numbers eighty-four members. Sir George Godfrey is president, and A. C. Atkinson, secretary. The club was organized in 1919 by R. J. Coombes of Grand Rapids, and while other cities in India are interested in Rotary, it is at present the only club of its kind in this great country of nearly two hundred and fifty million population.

The Rotary Club of Nice, which is the fourth Rotary Club organized in France, was inaugurated on Feb. 25th. Rotarians of four countries attended the inauguration, and speeches welcoming the new members were delivered by Fred Warren Teele, Special Commissioner of Rotary International; Charles Dewey, Special Delegate of Great Britain; George H. Roos, of Oakland, Cal.; L. G. Sloan, President of London Rotary; T. Henderson, President of Milan Rotary; and Vice-President Brown and Charlie Wachter of Paris Rotary.

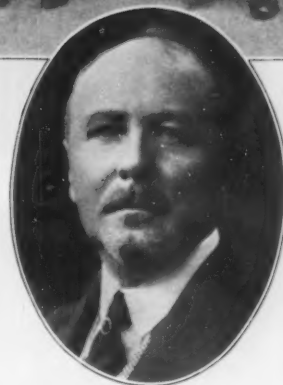


During the afternoon a sightseeing tour was arranged so that the visitors might enjoy the beauties of the Riviera. After the dinner they were entertained with a concert followed by a cotillion.

President R. M. Delamare (in oval) has many friends on both sides of the Atlantic having spent several years on the faculty of the University of Minnesota during his seventeen years in the

United States. He is a graduate of the University of Paris and is now a professor in the American Academy of Beaux Arts at Fontainebleau. He says that he is the "half-breed president" because half of his heart is always in France, the other half in America.

Charlie Wachter of Paris Rotary is the first man in the first row; fourth from left, first row, is Special Commissioner Teele.



Toronto Club are, figuratively speaking, standing with our left hand outstretched to the Rotary Clubs in Great Britain, to the clubs in all the nations of Europe, out right hand extended to the Islands of the Southern Seas, to the Clubs in China, Japan, and all nations of the far

East, with our faces turned toward the great Republics to the South and with one voice and one thought—the thought of hospitality—we say, "Come, come and see what we have prepared in the North Land, what we have to offer in this great city located on the north shore of Lake

Ontario, in order that your stay amongst us may be profitable and pleasant, and united with our invitation is the warm-hearted invitation of every Rotary Club in this fair Dominion of Canada."

Former South African High Commissioner Outlines "Greater Service"

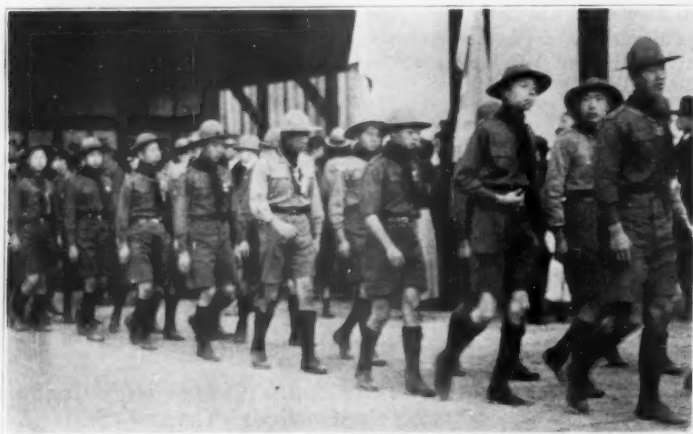
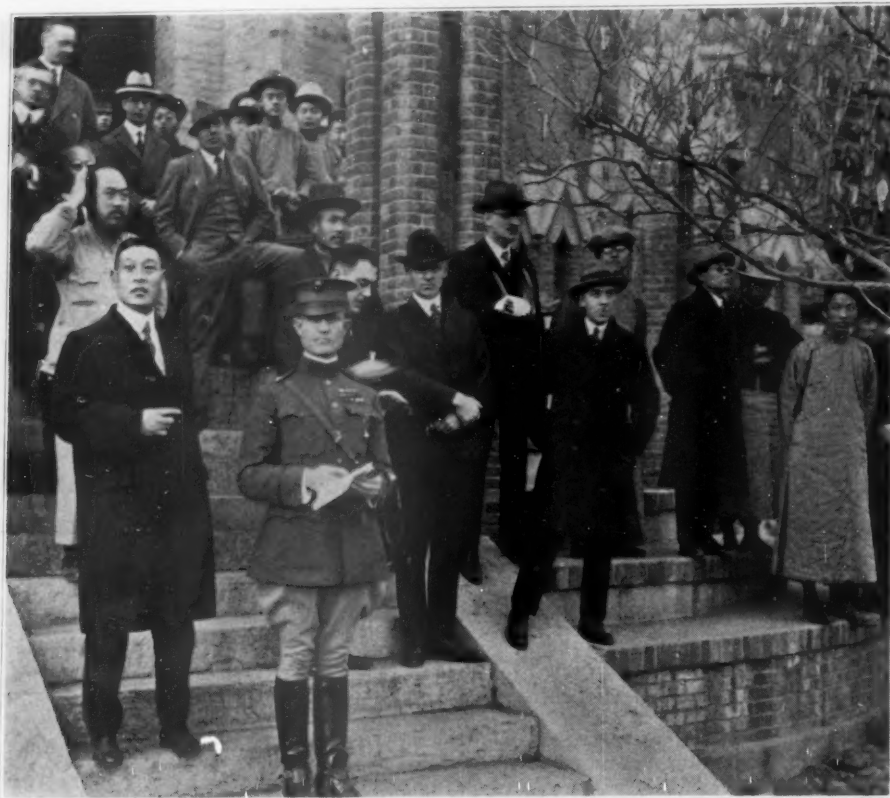
JOHANNESBURG, S. A.—Responding to a vote of thanks tendered him for a graphic and comprehensive speech on various phases of the World War and the controversies arising from them, the Earl of Selbourne said:

"If I may venture to say anything further to the members of the Rotary Club and to their guests it is this: There is no greater service you can render to mankind than to make it impossible that our children, or our grandchildren, should ever again have to undergo the same experience of war that we have had."

Lord Selbourne was high commissioner for South Africa from 1905 to 1910, and has held many high political appointments, including that of First Lord of the Admiralty, 1900 to 1905, and president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1915-1916. His visit to South Africa was of a purely private nature, but his public utterances are naturally of considerable interest. His discussion of the battle of Jutland, the Gallipoli at-



"Rags and Tatters," the minstrel revue recently presented by Rotarians of Muscatine, Iowa, was a fitting successor to their effort of last year. By means of these two minstrel shows, the club was able to provide a \$4,000 summer camp for the boys and girls of the community. The review was also one of the entertainment features of the Eleventh District Conference held at Waterloo, Iowa, the latter part of March. Details of this and two other Rotary minstrel shows are given elsewhere in this section.



Above, General Connor, U. S. A., and Rotarians reviewing the parade of school boys. At left, a troop of Chinese Boy Scouts which formed part of the Scout guard of honor.

"Father and Son Week" in Tientsin, China, was one of the most successful undertakings sponsored by the local Rotarians. Boys of all nationalities participated in the parade and in the hobby exhibit both of which were features of the week's activities.

tack, and the failure of the German war plan despite its careful preparation, gave his audience many new facts to consider as well as many old thrills to re-experience.

The meeting was attended by about 170 members and a large number of distinguished guests. It was one of the most successful meetings in the history of the Johannesburg Rotary Club.

Want to Send a Delegate to Toronto? Here's One Way to Do It

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—The fight is on! Weekly bulletins are keeping enthusiasm at a high pitch, and the issue is still in doubt. Here's what precipitated all the excitement:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DETROIT ROTARY CLUB: TAKE NOTICE:

By unanimous and boisterous action of each

and every member of the Grand Rapids Rotary Club—

With purely altruistic motive, with a thought of helping our sister club of Detroit, out of the depths of Rotary lethargy in which it slumbers—

But more especially,—in answer to an urgent appeal from International Rotary to assist one—Paul King—if possible, in his efforts (so futile in the past) of putting the Detroit Rotary attendance record at a figure which will not be a continual disgrace to District Eighteen, and International Rotary, we

HEREBY—without reservation, with no thought of equivocation or alibi,—respectfully and sincerely

CHALLENGE the said mentioned Detroit Rotary Club to an attendance contest; such contest to be waged under rules and regulations hereinafter defined.

We petition Detroit Rotarians to properly sense the high motive which prompts this challenge. Grand Rapids does not aim to unduly humiliate Detroit Rotary thru defeat,—but rather to extend to Detroit's indifferent interest in attendance proper inspiration which, apparently, has not been forthcoming from Detroit's present presiding officer.

Naturally, Detroit members did not take all these allegations seriously, but

they did decide to accept the challenge. And the contest is on.

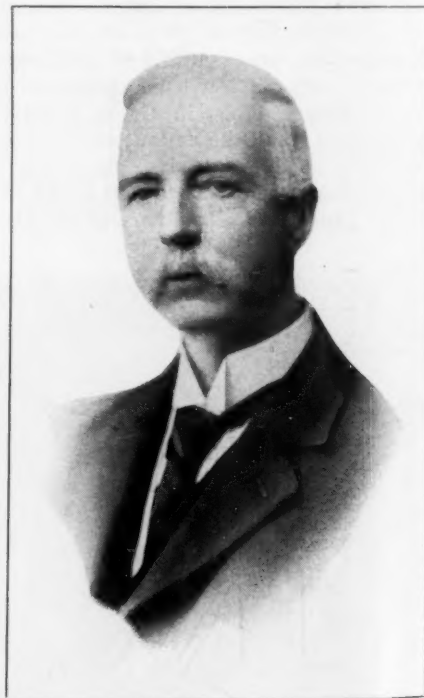
The rules governing this attendance contest, which runs for two months, provide that the winning club gets a prize of \$100 to be used to pay the fare of one or more delegates to the Toronto convention. In addition to this main prize, there are plenty of side bets, since each club is to be divided into forty teams, and each team will compete with a team of the other club for a prize of two boxes of good cigars (brand not specified). The forty teams were paired off, and given such names as these:

Politicians vs. Statesmen
Calamity Howlers vs. Uplifters
Wishbones vs. Backbones
Hypochondriacs vs. Plenipotentiaries
Tongue-tieds vs. Spellbinders
Fundamentalists vs. Modernists
Lame & Lamenting vs. Proud & Precocious

Norwegian Club Displays Active Interest in Public Health

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.—Under the leadership of Dr. Schietz, health inspector of the public schools, the Christiania Rotary Club Boy's Work Committee has formulated a program for the improvement of child health. It has been decided:

1. To establish an open-air school for public school children in poor health.
2. To purchase (*Cont'd on page 41.*)



The Rotary Club of Glasgow recently gave a complimentary dinner to Rotarian Matthew Walker Montgomery who has been chosen Lord Provost of Glasgow, the highest honor which the city can bestow. It is not long since Rotarian William Lowrie Sleight was similarly honored by the city of Edinburgh, so that the two principal cities of Scotland, both have Rotarians for civic leaders. During the dinner given for Lord Provost Montgomery a telegram was received from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, congratulating the Glasgow Rotarians on their efforts in support of child emigration.



THREE OF THE MANY REASONS

Why you should use and recommend one of ESLEECK'S papers (Fidelity, Emco, Superior or Verilite) for COPIES of LETTERS and RECORDS of all kinds.

1. They are manufactured in a mill making nothing but the very best Onion Skin and Manifold Papers as it is absolutely necessary that a mill *specialize* in those grades in order to make a UNIFORM sheet, especially with regard to the FINISH.
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Service Above Self

With the Poets

He Profits Most Who Serves Best

The Mothers of Men

By JAMES PRESTON BURKE

Write us a song, some competent pen,
Of the mothers of men.

Set it to music of purest strain,
Sing it sweetly, sing it again,
To the mothers of men.

Employ the angels in the choir,
Accompany them with David's lyre,
For the mothers of men.

Touch every hearth with music sweet,
While children play at mother's feet.
The mothers of men.

Do them honor while you may,
Behold them now in human clay,
The mothers of men.

Valle Crucis, N. C.

"Sleep Child"

By RICHARD V. AGETON

Sleep Child,
Sleep and grow tall,
Angels will guard thee, though Heavens
fall.

Rest Child,
Rest through the night,
Build up thy strength to Battle for Right.

Peace Child,
Peace in thy dreams,
Wakening comes soon; too soon it seems.

Stir Child,
Stir with a smile.
Sunshine and gladness come for awhile.

Rouse Child,
Rouse and arise,
Mischievous and Love must dance in such eyes.

Wake Child,
Wake with the sun,
Night-time has gone, day has begun.

Play Child,
Play with delight,
Mother is near, everything's right.

Sing Child,
Sing loud and free,
'Tis a brand-new world forever to thee.

Run Child,
Run till you creep,
Then come, Child, back to your sleep.

Miami, Oklahoma.

To Harry Lauder

[Who at a Rotary Luncheon given in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 8th, 1924, expressed the ideas which are presented in this poem.]

By NAN TERRELL REED

Just God and Work and Home—that's all,
Except the Hand o'er the Garden Wall;
A Hand to touch a Neighbor's Hand;
A friendly Heart to understand.

Just God—and that's what we believe;
Just Work—and that's what we achieve.
And Home's a place—when day is spent—
Where God and Work can bring Content.

Out there across the ocean's blue
Are God and Home for others, too.
And there our Foreign Neighbors call—
Let's reach a Hand across the Wall.

New Haven, Conn.

One fine day,
Says Mister Mucklewraith to me,
says he,
"So! you've a poet in your house,"
and smiled;
"A poet? God forbid," I cried;
and then
It all came out; how Andrew slyly
sent
Verse to the paper; how they
printed it
In Poet's Corner.

Robert Buchanan—Poet Andrew.

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

(Commemorating the Anniversary of the Rotarians in Tokyo Tonight)

By JOHN KYOTO

A land of happy girls and boys
A land of gaily colored toys
A land of cherry blossoms bright
Where maple tints in the autumn light
Would blend their leaves in rainbow hues
With sunset gems for poet's muse—
Where iris, lotus kindred flowers
Filled merry honey-gathering hours—
Where art was part of every home
Where priest would pore o'er ancient tome
And o'er the scrolls from every age
With classic muse of scribe and sage
Of honored customs—not the least
Of history in ye olden East—
With love confined to home of man
And deeds of kindness to the clan
And Time but for the gods to plan—
Yes, it was thus in Old Japan!

Came envoys from the Golden West
From lands that were of riches blest
From lands whereon the dewy morn
E'er kisses fields of wheat and corn—
The hands that stretched across the sea
Were grasped and shaken eagerly
Till East and West are but the names
Of places where the burning flames
Of progress in the world's emprise
May reach unto the lofty skies—
Behold! There comes around the world
A golden thought to man unfurled
A thought to greet the Rising Sun
With rays of hope for everyone
A thought of service and of gain
From fellowship that will remain
From North to South and East to West:

"He profits most who serves—best!"

Tokyo, February 18th, 1924.

John Holden

By SHERMAN RIPLEY

John Holden was a straight and pleasant
man

Who smiled, and looked you squarely in
the eye.

His wife, petite and quiet like a sigh,
Was up and toiling ere the day began.

He boasted many friends; he had the name
Of working nights—important business
deals.

Her hours were filled with chores and
soap and meals;
She mended children's clothes until he came.

On Sunday, sprucely dressed and debonair,
He took the little Holdens out in search
Of Godly truth—a pillar of the church;
While she stayed home and did the washing
there.

Hartford, Conn.

Joe

By JAMES H. SPENCER

Some one has asked me to write a Toast
To the man in our club that's loved the
most.

"It's a pretty hard task," I said in reply,
"When all are so worthy of love—but I'll
try."

So as my eyes roamed to and fro
They chanced to light on dear old Joe,
Who's so big and jolly and busy and fine
That when he's around there's always sun-
shine!

The children adore him—and to win their
love

He's surely in league with Heaven above,
For Heaven, I think, is just love and good
cheer,

And Grouches, I know, will never get near.
So fellows, be thankful that men like Joe
Your road and mine to happiness show.
And Joe, this is my Toast to you:
"Blue Skies and Fine Sailing All the Year
Thru."

Baltimore, Md.

My Friendly Road

By EMMA F. CHASE

Oh, little road, whereon I watch
My dear ones, come and go,
With hopes and fears, and sometimes tears,
But, a little road can't know.

And some go East, and some go West,
And some where South winds blow,
And some love best, the old home nest,
But, a little road can't know.

You bring them here, you take them there,
And the years they come and go,
Oh, little road, oh, friendly road
I think sometimes you know.

And one went out at call of war,
With courage on his brow,
And God and you, brought him back again,
Oh, kind road, did you know?

And should some one from my dear group,
Be carried stately, slow
Adown your way, perhaps you'll say,
"I know, dear heart, I know."

Park Hill, Auburn, N. Y.

To One Away

By MARIAN MARVIN

I walk the dappled forest ways,
Where sparkling sunlight filters through
The glossy leaves. On golden days
The sunshine breathes of you.

And when a cloud of gray rain flies
Across deep fields to quench their thirst,
The misty splendor of your eyes
Is what I think of first.

The night wind slips between the trees;
A slender crescent swims in space;
And I am here upon my knees
Beside your resting-place.

If, haply, I might take your place
In quiet sleep, so near to God,
Would you be happier on earth,
Treading the dewy sod?

I think that He could hardly bear
To have you leave that heavenly goal,
And set me in your stead, since He
Has known your glorious soul.

Troy, N. Y.

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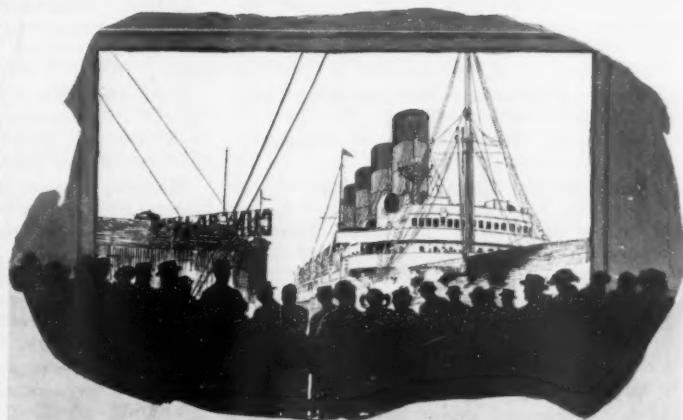
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THE last list of new Rotary clubs was published in the April Number. Since that time other Rotary clubs have been organized in the United States, in England, in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, in France, and in Bermuda. Seventy-two of these clubs are listed here. The Rotary club of Hamilton, Bermuda, is the first to be organized in the Bermudas; and there are now four Rotary clubs in France, six in Australia, seventy-two in Canada, five in New Zealand, and one hundred and sixty in Great Britain. The names of the presidents, secretaries, and organizers of these new clubs, together with other data in connection with the organization are given in each instance. Indications are that a new record for Rotary extension will be established during the current fiscal year.

MONTICELLO, New York. Club No. 1604. Special Representative: Frank Lybolt of Port Jervis; president, Arthur C. Kyle; secretary, Van Hornbeck.

Caledonia, Minnesota. Club No. 1605. Special Representative: Herbert M. Bierce, of Winona; president, Wm. E. Browning; secretary, John P. Wagner.

Mercer, Pennsylvania. Club No. 1606. Special Representative: Stanley A. Gillespie of Greenville; president, W. W. Richardson; secretary, H. G. McClellan.

San Mateo, California. Club No. 1607. Special Representative: Oscar Boldemann of San Francisco; president, J. E. McCurdy; secretary, W. L. Glascock.

Maywood, Illinois. Club No. 1608. Special Representative: C. A. Willard of Oak Park; president, Edward A. Cogley; secretary, Francis B. Davies.

Cedar Falls, Iowa. Club No. 1609. Special Representative: C. A. Morris of Waterloo; president, Roger Leavitt; secretary, C. J. Connell.

Santa Fe, New Mexico. Club No. 1610. Special Representative: Orie L. Phillips of Raton; president, Edward R. Wright; secretary, Clarence L. Bowlds.

Douglas, Isle of Man, England. Club No. 1611. Organized under auspices of District Council No. 5; president, Rev. Walter J. Karran M. A.; secretary D. C. Shimmin.

Neligh, Nebraska. Club No. 1612. Special Representative: Harry Thorpe of Norfolk; president, Francis G. Auringer; secretary, Oscar S. Hauser.

Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada. Club No. 1613. Special Representative: J. L. Whattam of Oshawa; president, Thomas S. Holgate; secretary, Robert F. Aitchison.

Deal, Walmer & District, England. Club No. 1614. Organized under auspices of District Council No. 12; president, Frank P. Sturdee; secretary, A. L. Hay.

West Hartlepool, England. Club No. 1615. Organized under auspices of District Council No. 3; president, A. B. Youngman; secretary, William Barlow.

Streatham, S. W. 16, England. Club No. 1616. Organized under auspices of District Council No. 13; president, S. Stephen; secretary, Frank P. Anderson.

Greene, New York. Club No. 1617. Special Representative: Foster Disinger of Binghamton; president, Geo. G. Raymond; secretary, Carl V. Warren.

Louisiana, Missouri. Club No. 1618. Special Representative: Wallace Fry, Jr., of Mexico; president, Paul C. Stark; secretary, Q. Ray Johnson.

New Glasgow, N. S., Canada. Club No. 1619. Special Representative: C. Fred Bond of Halifax; president, Leard D. Payzant; secretary, John Doull.

Montebello, California. Club No. 1620. Special Representative: C. L. Edmonston of Whittier; president, Myron McNeal; secretary, Fred T. Beaty.

Derry, Pennsylvania. Club No. 1621. Special Representative: Thomas C.

North of Blairsville; president, E. A. Culley; secretary, B. Haughwout.

Adelaide, Australia. Club No. 1622. Organization work completed by Special Commissioner Prof. W. A. Osborne; president, Geo. McEwin; honorary secretary, R. A. Haynes.

Castleford, England. Club No. 1623. Organized under auspices of District Council No. 4; president, Canon W. A. Hewett; secretary, W. R. Gill.

Newnan, Georgia. Club No. 1624. Special Representative: R. W. Jennings of West Point; president, Tom G. Farmer, Jr.; secretary, B. Cliff Kersey.

Lenoir City, Tennessee. Club No. 1625. Special Representative: Leonard C. Lamb of Knoxville; president, Jesse S. Jamerson; secretary, John Peyton Campbell.

Monterey, California. Club No. 1626. Special Representative: Homer T. Hayward of Salinas; president, Ray E. Nash; secretary, Jack Beaumont.

Laurel, Delaware. Club No. 1627. Special Representative: Harry Holloway of Dover; president, Gayl A. Hitch; secretary, J. Wiley Trought.

Lancaster, Kentucky. Club No. 1628. Special Representative: J. Preston Smith of Richmond; president, Adolph D. Joseph; secretary, John M. McRoberts.

Milford, Connecticut. Club No. 1629. Special Representative: Irville A. May of New Haven; president, George J. Smith; secretary, Fred W. Lyon.

Carnegie, Pennsylvania. Club No. 1630. Special Representative: Thomas P. Tweed of Charleroi; president, Thomas I. Cottom; secretary, Clarence B. Nixon.

Elkton, Kentucky. Club No. 1631. Special Representative: Ellis Malone of Franklin; president, John N. Williams, Jr.; secretary, W. I. Munday.

Newkirk, Oklahoma. Club No. 1632. Special Representative: W. Glen Hunt of Ponca City; president, Sam K. Sullivan; secretary, J. Hoffman Coleman.

Hamtramck, Michigan. Club No. 1633. Special Representative: Frank Cody of Detroit; president, Maurice R. Keyworth; secretary, H. J. Leland Cotton.

Hamilton, New Zealand. Club No. 1634. Organization work completed by Special Commissioner Hon. George Fowlds; president, Harry Valder, secretary, William Armstrong.

Frankfort, Michigan. Club No. 1635. Special Representative: Clarence Grelick of Traverse City; president, Einar Eriksen; secretary, Romario Evans.

Norwich, New York. Club No. 1636. Special Representative: Edwin R. Weeks of Binghamton; president, Burdette F. Hubbard; secretary, Frank R. Wassung.

Barnstaple, England. Club No. 1637. Organized under the auspices of District

Council No. 10; president, A. N. Oliver; honorary secretary, W. J. Bryant.

Stafford, England. Club No. 1638. Organized under the auspices of District Council No. 6; president, John Wheldon; honorary secretary, William Peach.

Watford, England. Club No. 1639. Organized under the auspices of District Council No. 9; president, D. Greenhill; honorary secretary, S. C. Church.

Jefferson, Texas. Club No. 1640. Special Representative: Edgar N. LeBlanc of Longview; president, Thomas B. Warden; secretary, Charles E. Farmer.

Sullivan, Indiana. Club No. 1641. Special Representative: Henry B. Davis of Vincennes; president, Claude H. Stratton; secretary, Robert K. Gouckenour.

Grenada, Mississippi. Club No. 1642. Special Representative: J. W. Quinn of Greenwood; president, John R. Countiss; secretary, A. M. Carothers.

New Albany, Mississippi. Club No. 1643. Special Representative: Eugene Sykes of Aberdeen; president, B. N. Knox; secretary, J. B. Shannon.

Loughborough, England. Club No. 1644. Organized under the auspices of District Council No. 7; president, Dr. H. Schofield; honorary secretary, W. Turnbull.

Oxford, England. Club No. 1645. Organized under the auspices of District Council No. 9; president, F. F. Vincent; honorary secretary, J. H. Hume Wenn.

Tonbridge, England. Club No. 1646. Organized under the auspices of District Council No. 12; president, H. N. P. Sloman; joint honorary secretaries, P. G. Lawson and H. W. Peach.

Barberton, Ohio. Club No. 1647. Special Representative: Ed. C. Tibbits of Akron; president, Uriah L. Light; secretary, William A. Mills.

Marshall, Michigan. Club No. 1648. Special Representative: Harry L. Milnes of Coldwater; president, Ellsworth B. More; secretary, Bishop B. Adams.

Bay City, Texas. Club No. 1649. Special Representative: Byron Simmons of Orange; president, Sam R. Scholars; secretary, Emil N. Gustafson.

Columbia, Tennessee. Club No. 1650. Special Representative: Fielding Gordon of Nashville; president, Latta Z. Turpin; secretary, Walter D. Hastings.

Carthage, New York. Club No. 1651. Special Representative: George Duffy of Watertown; president, Edward Villars; secretary, John A. Frost.

Sulphur, Oklahoma. Club No. 1652. Special Representative: John R. Dexter of Ardmore; president, John W. McDaniel; secretary, Charles L. Owen.

Louisa, Kentucky. Club No. 1653. Special Representative: John S. Hager of Ashland; president, Chas. E. Skaggs; secretary, Arthur M. Hughes.

Ferndale, Michigan. Club No. 1654. Special Representative: John G. Berry of Detroit; president, Lewis Walton; secretary, C. A. Valpey.

Fulton, Kentucky. Club No. 1655. Special Representative: Frank Bryant of Paris; president, Joe D. Davis; secretary, J. A. Hornbeck.

Wilmette, Illinois. Club No. 1656. Special Representative: Clifton L. Corpening of Evanston; president, Dan G. Stiles; secretary, D. E. Allen, Jr.

Griffin, Georgia. Club No. 1657. Special Representative: Ed. W. Burke of Macon; president, J. Woods Hammond; secretary, J. Lem Satterwhite.

Westport, Connecticut. Club No. 1658. Special Representative: Frederick G. C. Smith of Greenwich; president, Anson T. Leary; secretary, Edward W. Hubbell.

Fayetteville, West Virginia. Club No. 1659. Special Representative: C. O. Dunn of Beckley; president, Robert T. Hubbard; secretary, Wilton C. Neel.

Calistoga, California. Club No. 1660. Special Representative: John D. Cochran of Napa; president, Roy D. McCarthy; secretary, Wilbur R. Snow.

St. Clair, Michigan. Club No. 1661. Special Representative: Ralph F. Hotton of Mt. Clemens; president, Carl R. Walker; secretary, H. A. Hopkins.

Zelienople, Pennsylvania. Club No. 1662. Special Representative: James E. Marshall, of Butler; president, Charles W. White; secretary, Charles S. Passavant, III.

Granite City, Illinois. Club No. 1663. Special Representative: Raymond T. Wilber of Granite City; president, Lewis L. Lindley; secretary, Raymond T. Wilber.

Pleasantville, New York. Club No. 1664. Special Representative: Wm. L. Leoney of White Plains; president, Bertam H. Carmer; secretary, Maurice D. Cadman.

Oxford, Mississippi. Club No. 1665. Special Representative: Robert N. Somerville of Cleveland; president, John C. Culley; secretary, Frank M. Purser.

Chariton, Iowa. Club No. 1666. Special Representative: Chas. E. Miller of Albia; president, Hunter T. Wilson; secretary, Chas. F. Wennerstrum.

Ridgewood, New Jersey. Club No. 1667. Special Representative: Fred Stillwell of Hackensack; president, William H. Moore; secretary, Albert O. Bogert.

Hopewell, Virginia. Club No. 1668. Special Representative: Richard T. Wilson of Petersburg; president, James O. Heflin; secretary, Allen T. Caperton.

Fort Pierce, Florida. Club No. 1669. Special Representative: Vincent Oaksmith of West Palm Beach; president, P. C. Eldred; secretary, Elwyn Thomas.

Webster Groves, Missouri. Club No. 1670. Special Representative: John Hall of St. Louis; president, Carl H. Holekamp; secretary, Edward F. Wilson.

Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania. Club No. 1671. Special Representative: Patrick J. Graham of Shenandoah; president, George J. Post; secretary, Fred C. Beck.

Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. Club No. 1672. Special Representative: Gilbert Palen of Philadelphia; president, Chas. F. Puff, Jr.; secretary, George H. Weidner.

Lapeer, Michigan. Club No. 1673. Special Representative: I. B. Gilbert of Flint; president, Harley A. Haynes; secretary, Forrest A. Lord.

Hamilton, Bermuda. Club No. 1674. Organization work completed by Special Representative John H. Troy; president, John J. Arnold; honorary secretary, J. J. Outerbridge.

Lansdale, Pennsylvania. Club No. 1676. Special Representative: Joseph A. Ranck of Bridgeport; president, Chester W. Knipe; secretary, C. Ray Swattley.

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—Walter's own models will help any golfer

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Left—Two orphans studying under an olive tree at Zableh. Center—Useful utensils being fashioned from old tin cans and tin roofing at the Alexandria orphanage. Right—Rug weaving is among the many industries taught.

Educating 60,000 Leaders

By MABEL S. C. SMITH

HE leads best who has more "know how" than his fellows—the leader who has worked his way up, who "knows the job" better than the men around him.

In Greece, Syria, and Palestine, the Caucasus, there is a body of 60,000 children in course of training to become leaders by this method of knowing the job better than the other fellow.

At first glance it seems as if they never could attain such a result because few young people in the whole world have been so handicapped. They are Ottoman Greeks and Armenians whose parents were victims of massacre and famine in Anatolia and Transcaucasia. Many of these youngsters have been under fire; all of them have known what it means to starve and freeze and burn. Except those living in the Armenian Republic, they have no homes to which they have a right but are guests in foreign lands. They are dependent on the kindness of strangers for food and shelter and any education they may receive. How is it possible for these youngsters to take precedence over their more fortunate contemporaries?

Near East Relief makes it possible. This great humanitarian organization, chartered by the Congress of the United States to succor the victims of war and famine and deportations in the Levant, has rescued these children from death, has healed them of disease, has fed them, has made them know the security of assured shelter and protection, has taught them to forget their sorrow in play.

Having saved their lives it cannot, in decency, let them grow up in ignorance or in pauperization. It is giving them a simple grammar-school education so that when they go out into the world on their

own they can read and write, have a sufficient command of mathematics to carry on business and know something of the geography of the world they live in. It is teaching them trades so that when they are sixteen and have to give up their places in the orphanages to younger children they will be able to earn a living.

A sensible enough program but how does it produce leaders? Is it different from the education of other children fortunate enough to have their parents?

Not different but better, especially on the craft side. For these wards are being taught the latest and most efficient ways of producing and merchandising. In the Caucasus and in Greece where the Armenian and Greek governments have contributed several thousand acres of land to be used in connection with the farm schools for agricultural experiment, the boys are learning the use of farm machinery—tractors, diskers, loaders, stackers, and so on. They are being taught the value of intelligent selection of seed. They are learning something about blooded cattle. Preparation of the soil and rotation of crops, irrigation and drainage have already made so great an advance in crop production that the boys (and the natives who are learning with them) do not need to have their attention called to the difference between their success and that of their forefathers.

UNDER Near East Relief auspices special schools have been established to instruct orphan girls in nursing and to teach the blind to read and to do fingerwork.

All the orphanages have industrial departments where boys and girls are taught first of all the home-making industries—carpentry, masonry, shoemak-

ing, tailoring, dressmaking, cabinet-making, and so on. A long list of commercial crafts indicates the range of the children's work—among them lace-making and embroidery, the preparation and spinning of both wool and cotton, rug and cloth weaving, pottery-making, metal work of all sorts. New and different methods of doing old things, development of new industries that will not ungenerously compete with those of established artisans, creation of new designs, increased production, manufacture of goods wanted and in fashion, marketing—all these branches of trade are being systematized so that the children who profit by them will know more and earn more than their contemporaries who have not had these advantages. It follows that they will be leaders among them.

Further, the more they all earn the higher will be their standard of living and the more advanced the general cultivation of the people. In raising the standards of these children, generous givers are raising the standards of a whole section of the world.

In addition to the benefit from superior training these orphans have certain forceful qualities derived from the very miseries they have been through that help balance their handicap. When a little lad has taken care of himself for months or even years, living on roots and leaves after choosing those safely edible, selecting a secure sleeping place, finding his way from point to point, making friends, avoiding enemies, he becomes an independent spirit and he shows an initiative entirely unknown to youngsters of the same age who are protected by elder folk. When these assets of character are added to that of their special training it is not hard to see why Near East Relief is educating 60,000 leaders.

Among Our Letters

(Continued from page 27.)

second financial drive. Today I believe the organization is a fixture in the community.

Now I come to the *crux* of the whole matter. Had it not been for Rotary in Van Wert this adventure in community organization would have been an impossibility. Our club consists of leaders. These men were first sold on the idea of a great co-ordinating agency. Their influence made itself felt in the community life. They took the important places on committees. They backed the organization vigorously in its early stages. They pledged large sums of money. They did these things, not as Rotarians, but as good citizens, sold on Rotary, and eager for an opportunity to put Rotary principles into practice in their community. Rotary has done much more for Van Wert. Being a compact group that is tolerant, broad-minded, susceptible to the higher impulses, eager to serve with time, talent, and money, the influences emanating from it have been helpful to our churches, beneficial to our lodges, and tremendously advantageous to business and the professions. Rotary has one major purpose, namely, to develop men who will carry the message of Rotary wherever they go, who will always stand for the best in all their contacts and who will continuously hold before themselves the objective of a better world.

May we compare the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce? The Rotary Club has two requirements, offers two opportunities, and imposes three obligations: the first two requirements are selective membership and compulsory attendance; the second two are the opportunity to make friends and the opportunity to improve oneself through these friendships; the three obligations imposed are the obligations to one's craft, the obligation to one's community, state and nation, and the obligation to the world. The Chamber of Commerce does not have the two requirements; it does offer, in lesser degree, the same opportunities; instead of three outstanding obligations, broad and comprehensive, it emphasizes the business and professional side of the community, placing less emphasis elsewhere.

Conclusion. The average "Main Street" is a conglomerate of conflicting impulses, motives, ideals, ambitions, prejudices, traditions, etc. Progress lies along the line of giving intelligent direction to these. This requires high leadership. Whence is this to come? From an organization like Rotary or from an organization with one requirement, namely, dues and with one dominant motive, namely, profits? A Chamber of Commerce is essential, but without a character-building agency like Rotary to supply it with leadership, to furnish it with workers who have caught the vision of practical service and to add a few ideal-

istic touches to its materialistic objective, it would languish. Let Rotary continue to build men and send them into all the world with the Rotary message, and one of the greatest beneficiaries will be the Chamber of Commerce.

ERNEST I. ANTRIM,

President, Chamber of Commerce and
Chairman of Educational Committee of the Rotary Club, Van Wert,
Ohio.

"Cannot Believe Bill Is Sincere"

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

Referring to Bill Walker's article, "The Task is Completed," appearing in the April issue:

What has happened to Bill? I am a charter member of Santa Maria Rotary Club (now sixteen months old), and never during that time have I read a more amazing communication. I cannot be-

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lieve that Bill is sincere. My activities in Rotary are indeed limited compared to his, and it may be that he has some inside dope that I am not up on. However, I can say to Bill that I, too, have some inside dope on Rotary, and I believe I have located it. It is right in my heart and in my conscience and I shall try to answer some of his statements.

A Chamber of Commerce has *not* everything that a luncheon club has. As a matter of fact it has very few of the things that a luncheon club has. (First of all, I don't think Bill should call a Rotary Club a "luncheon club." I consider our club a *Service Club*. Luncheons are not referred to in our Code of Ethics, and very infrequently in our literature. So if Bill considers Rotary in the light of a luncheon club he is off on the wrong foot to begin with.) Compare the Fellowship and real sincere Friendship prevailing in a Rotary club with that found in a Chamber of Commerce. The results desired from a Chamber of Commerce are, either directly or indirectly, of a material nature. In our club we don't look for material results. If we can do anything to raise the morale of our community; if we can do anything to make the other fellow happy; if we can do anything to raise the standards of our business fraternity; if we can do anything to awaken our friends and neighbors to a keener sense of responsibility as citizens—I say if we can do any of these things, then our club is a success and it has accomplished something that Chambers of Commerce very seldom attempt, and even less seldom succeed in bringing about.

Bill stresses the paid secretary. It's a good thing, and I am for it. Very few Chambers of Commerce survive without a paid secretary. And very few Chambers of Commerce would have a secretary if they were not paid—get that. On the other hand, consider the number of small Rotary clubs whose secretaries are not paid. Our own secretary was voted a salary nearly a year ago, but to date he has refused to accept a cent for his services. What is his incentive for the efforts he is putting forth? Can it be measured at the rate of \$25.00 per month?

Yes, the small-town Rotary club is a fifth wheel. (We have thirty-one members in a town of 3,900 people). My conception of a fifth wheel is that it is a part of the steering, or guiding mechanism of a vehicle. In the old days the fifth wheel kept the vehicle from upsetting on turns. And isn't that Rotary? Are we not a part of the guiding influence of our community? Should we not try to be a sort of stabilizer for all community efforts in Santa Maria?

And don't think I am not a friend of the Chamber of Commerce. If I am not mistaken every member of our club is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. The big majority on our Chamber of

Commerce directorate are Rotarians. When the Chamber of Commerce wants something of a special nature real badly I notice they come to the Service Clubs for help, but I don't recall the Service Clubs ever appealing to the Chamber of Commerce for help—in a small town.

All clubs in towns of less than 75,000 people surrender their charters? Bill, what would you have left? Did you ever attend a Rotary district conference? Yes? And you have attended a conference of Chamber of Commerce secretaries? Yes? Then you have noticed the difference. In the former you found something that made you feel mighty good. You found men who had left their business at home. They were not there to make some money, nor were they there to exploit their classifications. You just got that old "something" that we get in Rotary, and everybody called you *Bill*, and when you said good-bye to your district governor you shouted, "Fred, old boy, this conference has sure been a knock-out, and believe me I'll hit the next one, wherever it is held!" And you came home filled with joy that Greensburg is in step with a movement that encompasses all communities, whether large or small. Why limit all this Fellowship, and everything that goes with it, to the larger cities? Let the "sod-busters" share in the fun, and in the work, that is ahead of Rotary?

Rotary is founded on Fellowship. Personally, I do not envy the large-club Rotarian, because compared to the small-club Rotarian he doesn't know what real Fellowship is.

I don't know what Bill has up his sleeve, but I imagine I am not the only one who is replying to his letter.

My first year in Rotary was fraught with a lot of work—and a lot of fun—but I challenge any big-club Rotarian to voice more real honest satisfaction than I can as a result of that year. It took a lot of time and effort on my part, but—"He Profits Most Who Serves *His* Best"—so there you are.

JESSE H. CHAMBERS,
Past President, Rotary Club of Santa Maria, Calif.

A Vigorous Negation

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

I have read in the last issue of THE ROTARIAN the open letter from a certain Rotarian in Pennsylvania, which says very emphatically that Rotary International should not grant a charter to any club in a town whose population is 70,000 or less, where there is a Chamber of Commerce, and also if such a charter is granted, after which a Chamber of Commerce is formed, the Rotary club should at once surrender its charter.

This man has no doubt had a great deal more Rotary experience than I, but, nevertheless, I heartily disagree with every thought and contention expressed

in his letter. To my mind he has missed the conception and real purpose of Rotary just as far as it is possible for a man to do.

In the very first of his letter he admits, that through the spirit aroused at the weekly meetings of the so-called luncheon clubs, was made possible the organization of Chamber of Commerce associations, and there is no doubt but that these same luncheon clubs were the real motive power which caused the Chamber of Commerce to function and perform, instead of lying dormant, as it were, as it is, and has oftentimes been the case.

In other words this man's idea is to throw in the switch and turn on the current through the Rotary Club, and then when the motor gets up to speed—pull the switch, or surrender their charter and "let the old cat die,"—which invariably would be the case with the Chamber of Commerce without that stimulus which Rotary and other like organizations furnish to busy business men, and which clubs have proven to the world their exclusive power to generate energy and enthusiasm which really make the wheels of the Chamber of Commerce go 'round.

I believe I am perfectly safe in saying that if a survey were made in this ninth district, we would find that in every town of 70,000 or less where there were both the Rotary club and the Chamber of Commerce, that not one statement could be secured, even from the men who were not in Rotary, that would conclusively prove that Rotary had been detrimental in any way, shape or manner to the functioning of the Chamber of Commerce, but on the other hand, I'll bet it could be proven, by these same men, that Rotary had been the stimulating influence which made a live and going organization out of what had heretofore been a "dead one." This very thing happened in Fargo and is now happening in Detroit.

The man who wrote that letter has made his "shot" alright but the "whiz" of his bullet through the air was not even heard by those who are marking up the "hits."

Rotary and like organizations are the weekly inspirational centers which are, every week in every year, placing men's feet on higher ground, and are today, really the greatest and most powerful influence, outside of the Christian church—for pulling business men out of life's ruts and building for them a new life Highway paved with Cheerfulness and Unselfishness.

He also writes to some length about the overlapping of energies, but these two organizations are so separate and distinct in object and membership construction, that, of course, this contention, to everyone, is obviously ridiculous.

HUB HAMILTON.

Vice-President, Rotary Club of Detroit, Minn.
(Continued on page 50)

Rotary Club Activities

(Continued from page 32.)

a country house, where high-school children whose parents cannot afford to give them a vacation, may be sent during the holidays. These high-school children do not enjoy the same benefits as the public-school children, a certain number of whom are sent away every year.

3. To encourage healthful sports.

4. To give prizes to those children who follow the rules for hygiene laid down by the local health board.

All this is being done to combat tuberculosis, the disease responsible for two-thirds of the deaths amongst those from 16 to 20 years of age.

Next year, Christiania Rotary hopes to have its own summer resort, where a certain number of children can be sent for the holidays.

The club celebrated the anniversary of Rotary with a full attendance. The Minister for the United States, who is an honorary member of the club, gave some details of the part played by Norwegians in the development of the United States.

Christiania hopes to be represented at the Toronto convention, but it is not yet certain who will be the delegate.

Committee of One Becomes a Committee of the Whole

SANDUSKY, OHIO.—Local Rotarians are as yet undecided whether their club president put one over on them—or whether they slipped something over on each other—

or whether each member surprised himself. Here's the cause of it. Just before a recent club meeting each Rotarian received a personal letter from his club president, asking the recipient to be on hand, and, with the president, constitute a reception committee for the meeting. When each Rotarian appeared he found that the president was absent, so presumed that the reception committee was reduced to one. Accordingly, every man proceeded to shake hands and to greet every other member with unusual heartiness. Later it developed that all the members had received the same letter and that the canny president had managed to increase attendance and enthusiasm by this bit of camouflage. Practically everybody but the president attended the meeting.

20th District Charters Steamer for Convention Trip

HUNTINGTON, IND.—The "S. S. Missouri" has been chartered for the official trip of 20th District Rotarians to the International Convention at Toronto. Every place on the boat has been taken and a large delegation will represent the district.

The voyagers will leave Michigan City

on June 12th, and the trip will take four days. Visits to Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Port Huron, Belle Isle and Detroit will add to the interest of the trip. On reaching Pt. Coulbourn, the delegation will disembark for a trip to Niagara Falls, returning to the steamship at Thorold, where a visit to the plant of the Tribune Company will show the wonders of paper-making.

The delegation will reach Toronto on the morning of June 16th and the "Missouri" will dock at the foot of Yonge Street or some other wharf near the Exhibition Grounds. During the convention

period, the steamer will be the hotel and the hospitality headquarters of Indiana Rotary. The Hoosiers will invite their friends to join them for the moonlight trips planned for June 17th and 19th. On one of these trips, District Governor Arthur H. Sapp will be host to the District Governors attending the convention and on the other trip, Robert E. Heun of Richmond, district governor nominee, will entertain other nominees.

Leaving Toronto on June 20th, the "Missouri" will return to Michigan City, stopping only at Mackinac Island, all passengers being due at home on the 24th. A special committee headed by

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"What!" you exclaim, "a new candy, after hundreds of years of candy making?" It would, indeed, seem that there could be nothing new left to discover.

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ALMOND ROCA is indeed a *new* candy. But if it were merely *new*, merely a *novelty*, it might be a matter of interest to you but it would *not* be a matter of *importance*.

Eat a piece of ALMOND ROCA. At the first bite you realize that "here's something good—something out of the ordinary."

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ALMOND ROCA is a candy made in a new and revolutionary way, resulting in a new flavor, a new tastiness, a new delight!

It's the candy sensation of the day—the candy that is making new candy lovers everywhere—the candy that you *must* try and that you will then tell all your friends about!

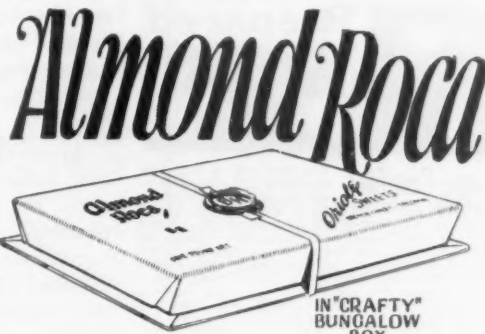
Give the wife and kiddies a new thrill with ALMOND ROCA. We'd like to have you buy it from your Rotary dealer. Where dealer is not supplied, a full pound box will be sent by mail direct and prepaid at the regular retail price of \$ 1.50.

You'll be delighted!

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District Governor Sapp is in charge of the arrangements for this convention tour. Indiana Rotarians feel that this boat trip will furnish novelty, and provide many new friendships.

Organize Boys' Rotary Band in Big City

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Boys' bands are nothing new in Rotary, but most of them are found in medium-sized cities, so perhaps a few details concerning such an organization in a big city may prove interesting. The Cleveland Rotarians, having established a playground and helped the Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., etc., wanted some new enterprise and decided to organize a boys' band. First they secured the services of the best boys' bandmaster in the public schools, then they procured a centrally located suitable auditorium, then sent out 1,000 letters to churches, schools, clubs, etc., asking that every boy between the ages of 12 and 18 who owned a band instrument and was not already affiliated with any band should report at the auditorium.

At the first assembly there were 125 such boys. So many more are coming in that they have organized a "prep" band which meets Wednesday nights. Boys will graduate from this to a junior band meeting Friday nights, and then graduate from this into the senior band which meets on Saturday afternoons. This latter organization will soon have 100 real musicians, uniformed, and drilled.

All this is financed by the club treasury and the Cleveland club offers to go into details to show any other Rotarians how easily it can be done.

Three Clubs Find Minstrel Show Valuable Aid for Funds

MUSCATINE, IA. — Beginning with "Nothing At All" and ending with "Rags and Tatters," the story of the local Rotary club's summer camp for boys and girls is complete. Although the titles sound like an utter fiasco these two revues which were presented in successive years, practically paid for the \$4,000 camp and set a new record for home talent entertainment in this town. Only three ladies were asked to appear in these revues, but some camouflaged Rotarians exhibited a surprising versatility which was equal to any part. The camp lodge was completed last July, and was in constant demand during the summer. Already reservations for the coming vacation season indicate the popularity of the outdoor life.

ALPENA, MICH.—After entertaining two packed houses with their minstrel show, the local Rotarians counted up the proceeds and discovered that they had earned some \$2,000 for the benefit of the crippled children's fund, and had aroused the community to a sense of its responsibility to handicapped children.

STURGIS, MICH.—Men that no money could have tempted to vocalize in public,

made up the chorus and enabled Sturgis Rotarians to stage what is said to be the funniest and peppiest home-talent show seen here, and in so doing assured the local Boy Scouts of a summer camp. Among its many surprises, the show revealed the capabilities of the mayor as an interlocutor, and the plantation wedding scene which ended the evening's enjoyment might have been a symbol of the happy mating of business and pleasure which made the affair possible.

Stage Novel Anniversary Program

ST. JOSEPH-BENTON HARBOR, MICH.—The local club staged an interesting program for the nineteenth anniversary of Rotary.

Nineteen high school girls entered immediately after the luncheon, representing nineteen Rotary clubs of the world, including New York London, Paris, Tokio, Shanghai, etc. Each girl wore the national costume of the land she represented and carried a lighted candle, emblematic of the spirit and light of Rotary in business and social life. The girls were seated in the center of the banquet hall, and favored the members with a series of delightful songs, concluding with "America, the Beautiful." The center of their table was decorated with nineteen red roses, which were later presented to the girls.

Bill Harvey, who arranged the program, gave a fine address on "The Spirit of Rotary Around the World," which was followed by Past President Witt's reading of President Harding's address at the St. Louis convention.

This brilliant affair was greatly enjoyed and served to impress all members with the history and traditions of Rotary.

157 Clubs Unite in Sampling the 157 Varieties

CHICAGO, ILL.—When the date of the "National Canned Foods Week" was announced, Rotarian Sam Gorsline of Chicago suggested that the regular Rotary luncheon during that week be made a "canned foods luncheon." Other Rotary clubs throughout the United States took up the idea and during the first week of March there were 232 organization luncheons held in the United States at which every item on the menu signified wear and tear on the chef's can-opener. Of these luncheons, more than one hundred and fifty were given by Rotary clubs and the balance by kindred organizations.

At the Chicago club all the food had been packed by Rotarian canners and talks on the canning industry, a moving picture showing fruit gathering and pack-

ing, and the exhibition of a great wall map of the United States on which small electric lights indicated the location of similar luncheons, all helped the 400 present to appreciate both the food and the size of the industry.

Three-Organization Orchestra Is Popular

SALEM, MASS.—Salem has a unique nine-man orchestra. The members (with one or two exceptions) represent individually and collectively three distinct organizations. The "Rotary Club orchestra," the "Salem Chamber of Commerce orchestra" and the "Salem Masonic Club orchestra" are recruited from the same musicians, but each organization has the right to call it "our" orchestra, since the members are active in all three organizations.

For instance, the director is "concert master" of the Rotary orchestra; "leader" of the Chamber of Commerce orchestra, and "conductor" of the Masonic Club orchestra, and plays the violin in all three. Another violinist, the pianist, the cornetist, the flute and saxophone players, the drummer, and the song leader, are also members of all three organizations. Two other musicians are Rotarians and members of the Chamber of Commerce, but do not belong to the Masonic Club. Salem Rotarians are also welcoming the newly organized Kiwanis club, so the orchestra may perhaps secure additional members, who belong to two or three of these organizations.

"I Spoke of Most Disastrous Chances . . . And Portance in My Travel's History."

NAMPA, IDAHO.—When Rotarian Ed Hamaker returned from a business trip to Portland, he was called upon to give an account of his experiences at the next meeting of Nampa Rotary. Rather than deliver a cut-and-dried account of the Ladies' Night at the Portland club, Ed told his fellow-members a little fairy tale. He said that when he got to Portland he discovered that an undeserved reputation for oratory had preceded him and he found that he would have to deliver a speech. No prayers or entreaties would induce his hosts to let him off, Ed said, so in desperation he gave a rhyming introduction of himself with suitable references to Nampa's progressive spirit. Ed's "bedtime story" was well received by the Nampa club, and any other Rotarian who finds himself in a similar position may extricate himself neatly by inventing an equally interesting series of adventures.

International Goodwill Program Draws Favorable Comment

TACOMA, WASH.—During the past year Tacoma Rotary has been conducting its programs under the "group system." The membership was divided into twelve groups each named after a United States national baseball club. Each group in turn puts on a stunt dealing with some

aspect of civic or Rotary affairs. Six months ago Group 11 (White Sox) selected the subject of "International Rotary" and immediately began to function by having excerpts from President Harding's speech at St. Louis printed and distributed to every member. In December, the same group sent to every Rotary club in the world an illustrated holiday greeting and message of international goodwill. Replies were received from almost every club outside North America and from about 100 clubs in the United States and Canada.

On February 28th, the group celebrated the nineteenth birthday of Rotary by an interesting pageant exemplifying International Rotary. Rotarian Sandy Drummond wrote a clever sketch in which the nations of the world appeared in national dress as the guests of Tacoma Rotary. Each national representative carried a banner displaying (1) the name of the country he represented, (2) number of Rotary clubs in the country, and (3) date of organization.

"Uncle Sam," as the father of Rotary, welcomed the nations to Tacoma, and the response was made by "John Bull" as the country next largest in Rotary. Thereafter, in the order of organization, the representative of each country delivered his message of goodwill, Italy coming last as the youngest nation in Rotary. A herald announced the number of replies to the letter of greeting and read extracts from letters of French, British, and South American clubs. Consular representatives of France, Japan, and Great Britain were the guests of Tacoma Rotary on this occasion and each gave a short talk expressing the goodwill felt towards America by their respective countries.

The pageant ended when the national representatives joined hands and sang the following words to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne":

Success to Rotary the world o'er,
Its teachings are sublime;
May service stretch from shore to shore
In every land and clime.

May goodwill, love and fellowship
Around each heart entwine,
And man to man shall brothers be,
For Auld Lang Syne.

For Auld Lang Syne, my friend,
For Auld Lang Syne,
We'll take a right good Ro'try shake
For Auld Lang Syne.

Entertain Annual Meeting of International Society for Crippled Children

DETROIT, MICH.—Under the leadership of Paul H. King, governor of the 18th District and president of Detroit Rotary, the local club entertained the annual gathering of the International Society for Crippled Children. The society's motto is "Cure them if we can, but educate them we must" and many encouraging reports showed how much progress had been made by the society.

Edgar S. Allen, of Elyria, Ohio, presi-



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If your Club really wants to accomplish something BIG for your city, get back of its Hotel movement. That's how every one of these other cities secured their hotels. Delay, however, only makes your project more difficult!

If your town NEEDS a modern Hotel, and your Club means business, appoint a Hotel Committee, having the names placed on our list "R-5" to receive each month, gratis, a copy of THE HOTEL FINANCIALIST, a journal devoted to community hotel financing. It tells what other Clubs have done.

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When you buy an advertised phonograph, you buy one of established workmanship and tone. It has been tested by thousands before you. Its dealers, sure of its worth, invite the testing of millions more.

What is not advertised may be worth buying. What is, must be!

Read the advertisements to know which goods are advertised.



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by your entire satisfaction*

dent of the society, expressed his gratification at the large attendance and for the signs of increased public attention to the society's work. He drew attention to some of the immediate problems of the society, and showed that in several states governmental machinery was being provided which would help crippled children.

After the dinner on the 20th, a large group of crippled children from the Leland school in Detroit, presented an entertainment which was full of interest and was also remarkable as an example of accomplishment despite physical handicaps.

At the Wednesday noon luncheon of Detroit Rotary, delegates to the annual meeting were guests, and witnessed a demonstration by the orthopedic surgeon of the Children's Free Hospital. The clinic showed the remarkably effective methods now used in orthopedic work, and gave evidence of the wonderful results obtained in such work in Michigan. In the afternoon, the Rotarians took the delegates to visit the Leland School.

Break the Record in Campaign for Boy Scouts

OTTAWA, ILL.—The local Rotary club has sponsored and worked for Scouting for two years. During March a new community spirit was manifested, when, inspired by the zeal of about forty of the fifty Ottawa Rotarians, other citizens joined in and broke all local records for the amount raised and the number of subscribers to the cause of Scouting. Today the drive has netted over \$9,500 with \$6,200 actually in the bank.

Scout Executive Kiplinger said that in ten years' experience he had never seen anything like this campaign and that he had learned many pointers from the Rotarians. The amount set for the campaign was \$6,000, and it was thought that it would do well if it produced \$5,000. But the 1,847 subscribers could not be limited to such a figure, so the work went merrily on.

Similar campaigns at La Salle and Oglesby raised about \$7,500 with approximately six hundred subscribers, and Peru raised about \$3,500 with five hundred subscribers.

As a result of the Ottawa drive, the city will be able to secure the services of one of the best Scout executives in the United States.

Unveil Memorial to Lloyd Mifflin

COLUMBIA, PA.—In the presence of a large gathering of citizens, the Columbia Rotarians paid tribute to the memory of Lloyd Mifflin, artist and sonneteer, when they unveiled a bronze tablet beside the huge boulder which marks the last resting place of the loved and honored American poet. The tablet, which was pre-

sented by Rotarian John T. Ostertag, on behalf of the club, was accepted by Rotarian Guy F. Caruthers, the representative of the Mifflin family. It bears the Rotary emblem and a suitable inscription, beneath which is a verse of Mr. Mifflin's sonnet, "The Dead Poet."

Theories on "Why Is Crime?" Arouse Sharp Discussion

BAY CITY, MICH.—During the winter, the local Rotary club has been conducting a series of talks on "Why Is Crime?" The talks have been given by sociologists who have been studying basic reasons for

crime, poverty, and sub-normal development. There have been some keen discussions over the various theories and conclusions.

This club is also seeking information about the treatment of tuberculosis, so that Bay City Rotary may take an active interest in the proposed county tuberculosis sanitarium.

The club is also providing for the education of two crippled children. Whenever the Good Fellowship Fund, which is used for this purpose, needs a little addition, a word from the treasurer always proves effective.

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IN the picturesque city of Battle Creek, Michigan, is situated a unique "School of Health"—where thousands come annually to learn how to maintain efficiency and health through "biologic living."

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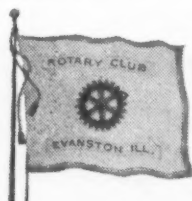
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Present and Past District Governors Attend Charter Meeting

NEWKIRK, OKLA.—About 300 Rotarians and Rotary Anns attended the banquet at which Charter No. 1632 was presented to Newkirk Rotary by District Governor Allen Street. Despite bad roads, there were twenty-eight representatives from Oklahoma City, sixty-one from Ponca City; fifty-one from Blackwell, five from Hominy, eighteen from Stillwater, one from Duncan, one from Pauls Valley, seventy from Arkansas City, eight from Winfield, two from Hutchinson, and two from Wichita.

An unusual honor was bestowed upon the new club when four ex-district governors attended the ceremonies. Everett Hill of Oklahoma City, vice-president of Rotary International, gave an interesting address on "Romance of Boy's Work." Bob Timmons of Wichita, ex-governor of the seventeenth District, discussed "Rotary Anns," while Ross Burns of Hutchinson, another ex-governor of the same district, spoke on "Rural Acquaintance." Bert Faulkner, of Arkansas City, also an ex-governor, reviewed his seven years of Rotary experience.

In presenting the charter, Governor Allen Street explained "What Rotary Meant" and Sam K. Sullivan, president of the new club, made response. During the evening the new club was presented with a Rotary banner by the Ponca City club; framed copies of the code of ethics by the Blackwell club, and a silver mounted gavel by the Oklahoma City club. The Ponca City club sponsored the Newkirk club and saw that the twenty charter members got a good start.

Furnish Milk to Undernourished School Children

SANTA MARIA, CAL.—The local Rotary club was chartered in December, 1922, and one of its first activities was the establishment of a Milk Fund for the benefit of undernourished children in the grade schools. Up to March 1st of this year, this fund has provided for the distribution of more than six thousand pints of high-grade milk. The distribution is made under the supervision of the faculty of the schools, and a close check shows that this addition to the children's diet has already improved the school attendance, and consequently improved the work of the schools as a whole.

Anybody Want to Set 'Em Up in the Other Alley?

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—This rolled into the editor's mail recently:

"Sporting Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

"The enclosed clippings from the Watertown, N. Y., papers will explain.

"If there are any Rotary teams anywhere, at any time, who think they are good enough to compete with Watertown Rotary, bring 'em along.

"If any teams anywhere have made a better three-game score, tell us about

them and we'll sit down—and if there are no teams who have done as well perhaps if you show 'em the enclosed record it may give them a good mark to try for."

The newspaper clipping referred to announces:

"The Rotary Club bowling team shattered city records Saturday night when they defeated the Kiwanis and hit the wood for the highest five-men score ever rolled in the city. The total for the Rotary team was 3,017. F. F. Bugbee was the high man of the evening with a total of 670 for his three games.

"The Rotary team rolled games of 1,039, 918 and 1,060 for the record total. Bugbee turned in the high single score of the match with 256 pins in first game. George White and F. O'Brien were second with a 236 game. The total of the two Rotary teams is 5,320 while the two Kiwanis teams hit the maples for a total of 4,812 pins."

Citizenship Essay Contest Has Many Entries

MARINETTE, WIS.—The local Rotary Club started a citizenship-essay contest and offered prizes for the best essays. Altogether 406 public high-school students and 152 pupils in the parochial high school entered the contest, and sufficient public interest was aroused to induce the club to make this an annual event.

This Rotary club has also discovered that an all-music program makes a fine change from the routine meetings, and gives local talent an opportunity.

Teachers Appreciate Recognition Tendered Them

ANNAPOLIS, MD.—The Annapolis Rotarians held a successful banquet and party in honor of the local school teachers and members of the board of education. Songs by the assembly, solos by club members, and selections by professionals, were all much appreciated. One of the teachers, in voicing the thanks of the educators, stated that it was the first time any Annapolis organization had given them such recognition.

District Governor George W. Bahlke and his wife were present.

Establish "School" for New Members

ORANGE, N. J.—A regular "school" for new Rotarians, involving regular classes, regular examinations, and—if the pupils are willing—regular diplomas, is an innovation of Orange Rotary which has proved efficient in spreading Rotary education and fostering a more thorough appreciation of Rotary's meaning. This plan is being utilized by a number of other clubs in their educational work.

"O Wad Some Power the Giftie Gie Us"

OIL CITY, PA.—The recent Ladies' Night program of the local club proved quite a success. Members of the program committee put their wives in charge

of the social part of the meeting. The women decided to have a maximum of fun and a minimum of formality, so they arranged a Rotary Ann meeting with the wives of the regular club officers in charge. Each woman strove to imitate her husband, accentuating his most prominent characteristics. The acting president opened the meeting by welcoming the men as honored guests. The secretary gave a report of an imaginary Rotary Ann meeting held in the past. The treasurer had no funds to report. Various members read papers on such topics as "The Blessings of Smoke," "The City Beautiful" (which is seen by wearing rose-colored glasses, since beauty is in the eye of the beholder), and "The Road Question," in which it was suggested that all concrete roads be colored to suit the taste of the property holders whose land the road passed, and it was suggested that this innovation would enable the men to tell when they reached home—especially at night. Several petitions were read, one of which purported to be from the Federated Men's Clubs asking the ladies to give them more buttons. The women were fined for using last names, and the sergeant-at-arms presented the little bank to each man whose wife was fined and he paid up. A playlet "In 1999" marked the close of an unusually lively program.

Rotary Button as Prize for Attendance Record

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—A one-hundred-per-cent attendance for ten years is the record of Past President John Barber, of Springfield, Illinois. His club gave him a solid gold button as a token of appre-

ciation. At the same time they gave Secretary Roy Jefferson a solid silver button for a five-year-record of perfect attendance. And the local newspaper, in an editorial said: "Such devotion to an organization reflects not only the abiding faith and loyalty of individuals, but suggests that Rotary must possess worthwhile magnetic force for good to hold such extraordinary interest."

Would Impress Importance of Jury Service

WATERFORD, N. Y.—John Knickerbacker of the Waterford, New York, Rotary Club has had printed and circulated to all the Rotarians in his district, at his own expense, a little pamphlet on "The Jury System and Jury Duty," by Honorable Willis E. Heaton. This is a good example of unselfish service in a worthy cause.

1,000 Members of Classification Clubs Will Attend Indian Pageant

DULUTH, MINN.—At a joint meeting of Rotarians, Kiwanians, Lions and Exchangites it was announced that more than 1,000 members of these organizations are to make a special trip to the Indian pageant at Apostle's Islands at Bayfield, Wis. The pageant, which will be held in August, will present the history of the Lake Superior region, and will be the goal for thousands of tourists. Rotarians from Montana, Illinois, Wyoming, and Michigan attended the packed joint meeting at which arrangements were discussed. The presence of two Chippewa braves, who appeared on the program, added "atmosphere" to the meeting.

Men—The First Fundamental

(Continued from page 25.)

and were given some time for research, inquiry, and study, the education of the members would eventually be accomplished.

Rotary club officials, it seems to me, often feel that they must have some form of activity, and as a consequence they enlist in various kinds of club endeavor and forget that the greatest duty and obligation of a Rotary club first is to its members; that their duty is the education of the individual Rotarian, inspiring him so that he may carry the thought of service and the meaning of service into his craft and his business, that the world may know Rotary is not a fancy or play of words by mouthers of words, but that it is a vital part of a Rotarian's daily life and practice.

Rotary is in the elemental stage—its principles are business principles—for it is first a business organization. There is much in business today that is bad—but "good business" will insure the harmony

and prosperity of all lands and Rotary demands of its members that they serve their public unselfishly, faithfully and honestly. And if a Rotarian cannot understand those principles and practice them he should withdraw from membership in Rotary.

Rotary is bringing to light and life the old truths; it speaks a universal language—it is so simple, so sure, so effective: "Service, not Self," "He profits most who serves best." Nothing can be more obvious than those principles. It bears out the old maxim, the important things are the obvious things—the fundamental things of life.

If I should be asked to give in one sentence the essence of Rotary I think now I should say: "The utmost service to all." In these few words, "The utmost service to all," the Golden Rule finds a present-day working basis and a new meaning.

Rotary now has come to its world

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Island Park, with its large, natural recreation ground; Hanlon's Point, an amusement center and the home grounds of the Toronto Baseball Club; Exhibition Park, extending one mile along the scenic shores of Lake Ontario, containing 264 acres of marvelous beauty, with 80 buildings having valuable and instructive permanent exhibits; High Park, 335 acres, the gift of a philanthropic citizen; Riverdale Park, with its Zoological Gardens—these and many other beautiful stretches of greensward, lake and garden, combine to make Toronto a city fulfilling every desire of the Nature-lover and the out-of-door enthusiast.

Crowning all is Toronto Bay and its beautiful islands, soon to be connected by a boulevard over stately viaducts. Here a half dozen yacht clubs have attractive grounds and homes.

So Toronto, Canada, being a wonderful place to live, attracts the best class of citizens. They in turn form a substantial patronage for her industries. In addition, Toronto products serve much of the entire Dominion of Canada. The value of products manufactured in Toronto annually is \$600,000,000. Sixty-three per cent of Toronto's people own their own homes.

Come to Toronto—visit us—look the city over—let us show you the many advantages of locating your establishment, or a branch of it, here. Write for illustrated folders and ask us questions. The Toronto Publicity Bureau is here to serve you. All inquiries will be considered confidential. Address Rotarian Bob Yeomans, Executive Secretary, Toronto Publicity Bureau, 302 Bay St., Toronto Canada.

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phase. Truth is an inherent principle in every clime and Rotary is Truth. Rotary has taken hold in many lands, and ultimately will be adopted in every nation and country. To practice Rotary is to spread the gospel of peace and good will, and the adoption of Rotary ideas and principles into one's business is to spur one to a higher conception of life with resultant benefit to the community in which one lives.

I am surprised to note that many Rotarians fail to see Rotary in its "world aspect"—many Rotarians never visit a club other than their own and frankly admit they are not even interested in the district conventions. I think this is a condition prevailing in every club and Educational Committees are partly to blame. Sound teachings and sound doctrines is what the world needs, and Rotarians have a great opportunity and responsibility in furthering the cause of Rotary. In this connection it might be well to mention a recent editorial in a foreign newspaper. This editorial is from "Mainichi," a leading Japanese paper: "We have been working long enough on the basis of the Material; it

is high time that we were thinking of solving our problems on the basis of the higher moral and spiritual principles."

The problems of Rotary and world problems must be solved on the same basis. Rotary has the difficult task of leading its various crafts upward and onward—it deals with men of varying moods and minds. We should strive for that force of mind and character which makes it possible to properly lead and rightly instruct.

Nearly two thousand years ago, St. Paul said, "For unto whom much is given much shall be required." Rotary with its counsel and cooperation is ready to carry the banner of good business into every corner of the globe, and it is my belief it can go farther toward bringing all the nations of this world into an amicable relationship than any human agency of the present day for the very patent reason that at heart every man enjoys peace and justice, and every man likes to be on good terms with his neighbors. Rotary is fellowship, companionship, reciprocity—Rotary inculcates and teaches the "higher thought" in business and calls for the noblest in each of us.

What Do Boys Desire Most?

(Continued from page 23.)

transportation, clerical, mining, public-service and domestic occupations; and that 75 per cent of the 94 per cent are engaged in agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, trade, and transportation occupations. These are usually called the non-professional occupations. So we have about 6 per cent of our total population in professional service and 94 per cent in the so-called non-professional walks of life; and three-fourths of our total population is engaged in important agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, trade, transportation, and clerical work.

Yet, in our educational system, the boys who are headed for the professions get the greatest care and attention; and it is wise and good business that we give sound and comprehensive training to young people who go into professional service; but we can never hope to solve the boy problem until we provide, through public education, just as sound and just as thorough training for the young people, the 94 per cent who go into the so-called non-professional walks of life, as we now provide for the 6 per cent who enter the professional service.

Naturally the question you now ask is: "How can that be done?" The following is a proposed solution:

In each community have all the agencies interested in the boy problem appoint representatives to a community conference on boys' work. Have that conference, through various committees, work

out in co-operation with the public schools the establishment of what may be termed a Community Junior Service Bureau. Such a bureau should be organized to give expert service to teachers and parents in order that every boy may be guided into the vocation for which he is by nature best suited.

The organization of the Community Junior Service Bureau requires a Community Council or directorate consisting of representatives from the various bodies interested in making boys efficient workers and efficient citizens. The Community Council should be wholly representative of community interests and should be an advisory body to the Board of Education. The Community Junior Service Bureau should be made a part of the public-school system. The executive head of the bureau should be appointed by the Board of Education and should be responsible to the superintendent of schools. The Community Junior Service Bureau should be financed jointly by the Board of Education and the various organizations represented in the Community Council.

The bureau should have a research and counselling division and the consulting services of experts who would co-operate with the bureau. Such services would require the co-operation of eye, ear, nose, and throat specialists, the services of specialists on nervous diseases and the services of other experts so that the bureau could get a complete report

on every boy referred to it and work out a solution for each case.

The Community Junior Service Bureau should be the community agency to furnish the expert service needed to guide every normal boy to the vocation for which he is by nature best suited, and to help to determine what to do with the subnormal boy. Fitting the boy for a successful life cannot be considered merely a home, school, or church responsibility. It is a community responsibility and, for that reason, all agencies interested in making the boy an efficient worker and efficient citizen should centralize their efforts in a community bureau which is so organized as to render expert service.

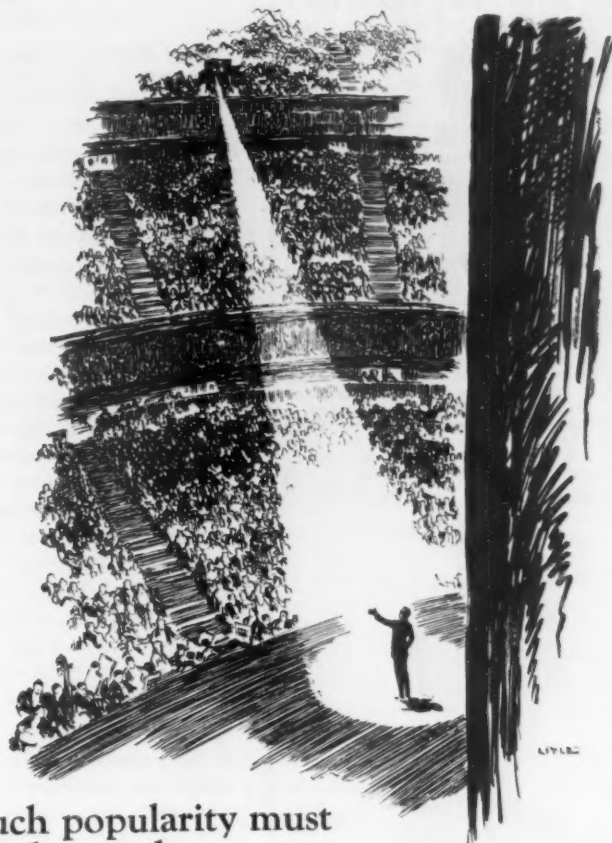
ONLY an outline of the plan proposed as a solution of the boy problem is here given. Of course, the details must be worked out in terms of the conditions that exist in the various communities.

The establishment of a Community Junior Service Bureau in each community must, of course, be worked out with the co-operation of the various organizations interested in boys work; and, in the writer's opinion, Rotary clubs of every land could render no greater service to the young people of their country than to assume the leadership in bringing about the establishment of Community Junior Service Bureaus in communities sufficiently large, and the establishment of district and state Junior Service Bureaus to reach the young people in rural districts. With Community Junior Service Bureaus to render the expert service needed to train young people for the vocations they best fit, thereby making them efficient workers and efficient citizens, the number of boys who will drop out of school unfitted for gainful employment will be reduced.

With the expert service of Junior Service Bureaus in the public-school system, public education will function in the manner indicated by the chart reproduced with this article. This chart shows a research division to determine the mental levels of students and, also, occupational levels—that is, the degree of ability needed to succeed in the various vocations. The research division is to assist school authorities to work out courses of study in terms of mental levels and occupational levels.

The chart also shows a vocational guidance division which is to furnish the counselling needed to assist in guiding, training, and placing students in suitable employment.

To sum up, the chart shows that with a research division to determine mental and occupational levels and a vocational guidance division to counsel, train, and place students in suitable employment, our public schools will turn out efficient citizens and efficient workers in far greater numbers than they are now being turned out.



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Among Our Letters

(Continued from page 40)

"One Big Luncheon Each Month"

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

I disagree with almost every statement in the article entitled: "The Task is Completed" found in the April number of THE ROTARIAN.

There seems to be a feeling among secretaries of commercial clubs over the country that the Luncheon or Service clubs should disband and that all citizens should become members of one large commercial organization. This feeling is perhaps due to the fact that there is a lack of interest in meetings of organizations that are managed by a paid secretary. Business men feel that the secretary of the commercial club is paid to look after *all* the work of the organization and that they have done their individual duty when they pay their dues. In our own city it has been difficult for the secretary of the chamber of commerce to secure the attendance of a mere majority of the board of directors.

This condition has resulted in a plan to hold one big luncheon each month to which all members of the chamber of commerce are invited. The Lions Club and the Rotary Club sponsored this plan and it has resulted in more enthusiasm than has ever been stirred up in our city's history. The Rotary and Lions clubs omit their regular weekly luncheons once each month and attend this meeting instead, being given credit for club attendance, and having their luncheon paid for in the regular way.

We have had three monthly meetings and they have been largely attended. We are able to get a better out-of-town speaker and new life has been put into our commercial organizations as well as more enthusiasm being put into the luncheon clubs.

In a strictly commercial organization it is hard to interest many citizens, retired farmers, professional men, etc. But these are won over by the social, personal touch that is found in the Luncheon clubs. A strictly commercial organization is interested primarily in deriving financial benefits for its members or its city, while the Luncheon clubs are interested more in their service to mankind.

I am surprised that any Rotarian should advocate the disbanding of a Rotary club. I believe that the commercial bodies in small cities should instead take on the plans, practices, and work of the Luncheon clubs and have one strong community organization similar to Rotary rather than become a cold, heartless organization as they have always done where there is no luncheon and no personal, social mixing.

H. L. ALLEN,

Director, Rotary Club of
Guthrie, Okla.

"Whither?"

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

Rotarian Moffat's articles in the January and March numbers of THE ROTARIAN have again revived the much discussed question as to the real objective of Rotary.

In every club there are those who believe that this real objective is boys' work, others that it is business methods and yet others that it is something else. And just in proportion to the preponderance of directing opinion Rotary in each club comes to be exemplified through that particular phase of activity.

Rotary is such a big, far reaching, intangible something that the question must arise in the minds of some whether it is possible to confine it within the comparatively narrow bounds of any one activity, however great the opportunity for service, however fitting the work for Rotary. Moreover, is it desirable that Rotary be applied too conspicuously to any one activity to the end that it shall come to be recognized and identified largely, if not solely, through that particular work?

There would seem to be reasonable basis for the belief that the specific enunciation of one all consuming objective for Rotary would stifle the growth of a thing that is as broad as life itself. It is not impossible to believe that the sometimes expressed feeling, that unless some definite objective is set for Rotary it will come to lose its usefulness, is nothing more than a tribute to the spirit of something that, in enveloping us, has grown beyond our ability to visualize and interpret.

To us the activities carried on for better business methods, boys' work and world peace are all expressions of Rotary as reflected by the individual. But we cannot visualize a single material activity as the one objective of Rotary. Rather do we see in Rotary a preparation of the individual for the assumption of a responsibility that is compelling, a molding of the mind and heart to high ideals, a nurturing of the desire to see those ideals prevail to the end that one comes to carry on where he sees the greatest opportunity for service.

Once a man has become thoroughly imbued with the teachings of Rotary he seeks an outlet for material expression. This is tangible evidence of the growth of Rotary in the man; it is Rotary expressed through the medium of the individual. It really makes little difference what direction such expression takes in the individual, so long as it is a faithful reflection of Rotary. The individual who is *serving above self* will engage in boys' work, he will engage in better business methods in his own business, he will stress the one or the other just in so far as he is able to interpret the opportunity

for service. And through visualization and the experience of contact, just in proportion as he comes to realize a pressing need for Rotary in that particular field, is he likely to feel that after all has he found Rotary's real objective.

Truly, his is an objective, a real objective, though it is a goal of the man and not of Rotary. It represents only one of the many reflections of Rotary that has come to be expressed through the individual's study and interpretation. It is his individual reaction to Rotary and not Rotary's end of the rainbow.

Whatever may be the real objective of Rotary "it needs must follow as the night the day" that it has one result not to be disputed, and that is to make better men of those who live it. With a better man aroused there is no confining what good will follow.

J. BURLIE McCUBBIN,

Secretary, Rotary Club of Fulton, Mo.

Attendance From a New Angle

To the Editor:

Here is a thought with regard to attendance that may be of interest to a good many Rotarians who have never considered the matter from this angle.

Do you remember the old village Post Office? Shortly after the 10:10 train came in the crowd started to collect. Bits of gossip were exchanged; the depot agent told the hardware man that he had a freight shipment for him; the doctor stopped in long enough to tell about the Widow Jones, etc., etc.; last but not least, you got your mail. I should have put this in a negative sense, that if you were not there you didn't get your mail. Do you get the point? If you are not at Rotary, Rotary cannot serve you, neither can you serve Rotary.

Glancing over the objects of Rotary, there is not a single one which is not furthered by better attendance.

Let me give you some figures I have worked out. A recent issue of our club publication had a list of the whole club with their attendance record for the month. I classified them according to attendance and then went through the list and checked those whom I knew well enough to call by their first name if I happened to pass them on the street. I don't consider I know a man well unless I can do this. Here are the results:

Of those whose attendance was 100 per cent, I knew 70 per cent.

Of those whose attendance was 75 per cent, I knew 45 per cent.

Of those whose attendance was 50 per cent, I knew 20 per cent.

Of those whose attendance was 25 per cent, I knew 7 per cent.

Of those whose attendance was 0 per cent, I knew 0 per cent.

I might add that 91 per cent of those I knew were either 100 or 75 per cent.

Attendance is the investment; if you don't invest you don't profit. Attendance should be construed to mean not only being present at the regular meetings, but being present at committee meetings, bowling, and anything you volunteer to do in the name of Rotary.

One last word; being present but sitting with one certain group time after time is like keeping your money in a checking account where it draws no interest. This type of fellow sometimes gets his name in the paper, but always under the heading, "Among those present—"

DAVID W. PINKERTON.

Toledo, Ohio.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc.

REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

OF THE ROTARIAN, published monthly at Chicago, Illinois, for April 1, 1924.

State of Illinois }
County of Cook } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Chesley R. Perry, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Business Manager of THE ROTARIAN and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Rotary International, 221 E. 20th St., Chicago, Ill.

Editor: Chesley R. Perry, 221 E. 20th St., Chicago, Ill.

Managing Editor: Emerson Gause, 221 E. 20th St., Chicago, Ill.

Business Manager: Chesley R. Perry, 221 E. 20th St., Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be

given): Rotary International, an Illinois Corporation not organized for pecuniary profit; no capital stock and no stockholders; Guy Gundaker, president, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chesley R. Perry, secretary, Chicago, Ill.; Rufus F. Chapin, treasurer, Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

(Signed) CHESLEY R. PERRY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1924.

(Seal)

(Signed) CECIL B. HARRIS.

My commission expires February, 1925.

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This Is Your Convention

(Continued from page 12)

arrangements are being made for the serving of noon-day meals so that not an unnecessary moment will be lost in dispersing and re-assembling for convention sessions. The offices of Rotary International will be in the Government Building, several pictures of which have already appeared in THE ROTARIAN. The convention sessions will be held in the Transportation Building. The magnificent Horticultural Building will be the "Rotary House of Friendship" with a section for every Rotary district, for all the countries outside the districts, reserved entirely for the general gathering of friends and the mingling of Rotarians in that wholehearted fellowship that is a distinguishing characteristic of the organization. The meals are to be served in the Coliseum, the biggest structure on the grounds, which can accommodate ten thousand people—has done so many times. The opening pageant is to be held on the pageant grounds which is really a marvellous outdoor stage as well as a three-quarter-mile race track. I say out-of-door stage because it was equipped for pageantry and the electrical apparatus installed in the stand and on the grounds is like that of a modern theater. In fact the lighting equipment provided for pageant features that form a part of all the Canadian National Exhibitions is even more extensive than will be found in a first-class theater. And the stand where the spectators will be seated is a steel-and-concrete structure where seats are provided for 16,800 people under one gigantic roof. The same master hand that has staged the famous pageant spectacles of the exhibition has charge of the opening pageant for the Rotary convention, and he will utilize the services of sections of his corps of scenic artists, actors, and actresses—of whom there are almost two thousand. Enough will be utilized to make up a spectacular presentation of what Rotary International means that promises to be an achievement.

THEN there is the famous festival chorus of 2,300 voices that will also appear during the course of the convention under the direction of Rotarian Herb Fricker, one of the most famous choir-masters and choral society directors on the North American continent. He is a member of the Toronto Rotary Club. In addition to Herb as a musical director there will be present at all sessions of the convention many of our best-known song leaders, including the famous Bob Lawrence, of the Washington, D. C., Rotary Club—the convention song leader. Bob Lawrence—but there's no use in my trying to tell you anything about Bob. He's good for another story—which will

be found in another part of this magazine.

I said the Toronto fellows had been working like beavers for the past six months and I want to repeat it—because most of the things they have been working on—things that have required the hardest sort of thought and attention as well as physical effort—have been things that will help make you so comfortable and contented that you'll be able to devote one hundred per cent of convention-session time to Rotary business. Or they have been things of an entertainment sort that will divert you between sessions—so that your mind will be rested and you can apply yourself each day to the things that are presented to you at the convention. They have prepared things so that while you are attending the convention your wife or daughter will be entertained and there will be no need for you to worry. Oh! These Toronto boys have worked to some effect and they certainly know how. I'm expecting to tell them formally and officially how much I appreciate their enthusiasm and help. But I want to do it here and now, too, because their kind of work and their kind of "pep" and "go" is hard to find in this old world and it ought to be given a very hearty response by the people for whose happiness and content it is directed.

THE first of the Toronto crowd that you will meet will be John Findlay, who is chairman of the committee in charge of the baggage arrangements, or his vice-chairman, Tim E. O'Reilly. Then some member of the reception committee that Tom Rennie and Fred J. Lucas supervise will take you in tow. Jeff Terry's hotel committee will already have assigned you to your quarters. Jeff has Orville Moore as vice-chairman of his committee and those boys have the "goat" job of the convention. That is, unless one can call Fred Stewart, head of the finance committee as well as convention treasurer, or Bert Appelgarth, Fred's vice-chairman, the goats. The decorations you see along the streets will have been placed there through the efforts of Duke C. Johnson, chairman of the decorations committee and his vice-chairman, Alf J. Roden. George Brigden has organized the information section with Mart Gardner as his vice-chairman. George also superintends the postal arrangements. You will be registered by the Registration Committee under the direction of Chairman Bill Hall with Lynn Whitelaw as vice-chairman. Bill Robertson is chairman of the local transportation committee with George Baldwin as vice-chairman. If you've got a band along there will be someone from George Scroggie's music committee to meet you—maybe George himself or Joe Williams, his vice-chairman. Norman Tovell—name like a motion-picture star and all the things that go with it—is the chairman of the ladies' committee

and he and his vice-chairman, Bill Carnahan—are working hand in glove with Mrs. Frank Littlefield, chairman of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee and Mrs. John J. Gibson, wife of our International Director, who is vice-chairman of the committee. The various meeting-places to which you will go have all been arranged for by the committee of which Alf Clark is chairman and Ed Flanagan vice-chairman, and the entertainment that is to be provided here, there, and everywhere will be under the direction either of the committee which acknowledges Millard Gibson as chairman and Ed Ruddy as vice-chairman, or by the sports committee of which Frank Goforth is chairman and Roy L. Scythes is vice-chairman. Your lunches at Exhibition Park are to be provided by a committee of which Frank Shannon is the head and H. R. Hinman is vice-chairman while whatever has been needed by all these committees to do all this, everything that had to be purchased, has all been looked after by the purchasing committee that Tom Williamson runs as chairman with the help of Bob Abbs.

Of course each one of the men named has a committee under him—I wish I had all their names so as to let you know who they are for every one of them has been working overtime on the job—just like John Paterson of the publicity committee has been working with his assistants, the chief of whom has been Ernie Dickenson, his vice-chairman, and Bob Yeoman—the fellow who did the announcing for the radio program Toronto broadcasted in March—and who in private life is the head of the Toronto Publicity Bureau.

YOU'RE getting ready to ask me—"What about the convention? I'm telling you about it. I want you to get the fact fixed in your mind that a lot of good men and true have been working for you in Toronto all through the winter—they've given up their time and their money, week after week and day after day. For what? So that you could be fit and fresh and right for all convention sessions—so that you could do your full duty as a Rotarian and a member of Rotary International on the one occasion in the year that you have the opportunity to make yourself heard and to meet and talk things over with Rotarians from every section of the world.

You'll go to the opening pageant the opening night. It will be some opening pageant too. I told you at the beginning that Director Ross, the big man of the annual exposition pageants, is in charge of it. The idea he is working on is the idea inspired by three thousand miles of U. S.-Canadian border without a fort or a soldier along that line—a real Rotary border where understanding and goodwill have actually created international peace by international fellowship of business and professional men. And there will



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be a spectacle presented that will eclipse anything we've ever had because the facilities offered are better than anything we've ever had before. That happens to be a fact.

Tuesday, the day will begin with assembly breakfasts of district governors, district governor nominees, and song leaders. At ten o'clock, the convention sessions will be opened with an address of welcome by Frank Littlefield, president of the Toronto Club, to which International Director, Charles Rhodes, of Auckland, N. Z., will respond. President Guy Gundaker will deliver the President's annual address.

THE big feature of the afternoon session will be the address of Past International President Crawford C. McCullough and his presentation of the problems of extension throughout the world. Fred Teele, of Mexico City, special commissioner in Europe, Herb Coates of Montevideo, Uruguay, Frank Eastman, president of the British association, Vivian Carter of London, England, Marcel Franck of Paris, France, the Hon. George Fowlds of New Zealand, and others will be on hand to tell something of their work and experiences and problems. The international idea will be rampant, as it should be because this, the first day, will be Rotary International Day at the convention. There will be the fullest and most wide-open discussion of international affairs as international affairs in Rotary throughout the afternoon—with the exception of the time that will be needed for the presentation of officers, etc.

All day long the resolutions committee will be in session going over the resolutions that have been presented. A few paragraphs back I said that the hotel committee was the goat committee of the convention because of the particularly thankless job it had of making hotel assignments. I'm going to take part of that back. The resolutions committee is another goat committee. It has one of those jobs that enable it to be blamed for what it does and what it doesn't with equal enthusiasm and sincerity. And this year's committee is quite equal to any work that it might do—its caliber such that it has the confidence of all who know it. Harry Fish, Governor of President Gundaker's own district—is to head the committee as chairman. And he will have for his assistants, Paul Rieger of San Francisco, Governor of the Second District; Carl Weeks of Des Moines, Governor of the Eleventh District, Arthur Johnston of Winnipeg, Past Governor of the Fourth District, and Lee Jordan of Atlanta, Past President of the Atlanta Club, and a veteran R. I. committeeman.

Tuesday evening there will be reunion and district dinners at various hotels and restaurants throughout Toronto.

Wednesday starts with the governors and governor nominees, and the editors of club publications having breakfasts and a meeting of the delegates from Canadian clubs to elect members of the Canadian Advisory Committee for 1924-25. The big feature of the day is the presentation of the Rotary idea in its many angles and the day will therefore go down in convention history as Rotary Idea Day. Jack Williams, of Long Beach, California, chairman of the International Committee on Rotary Education, will open the convention with an address on Rotary Education. Harry Bert Craddick, of Minneapolis, chairman of the International Committee on Classifications, is next on the program with a statement of the classification problem and the morning exercises will close with Past International President Raymond M. Havens' presentation of the different angles and problems of business methods.

Wednesday afternoon there will be no general session of the convention; in its place there will be one of the biggest and most important features of the week—three special assemblies in three separate sections of the city for discussion of the intimate problems of Rotary clubs. There will be an assembly of officers and members of clubs of less than fifty members which Carl Faust of the convention committee will call to order. Jeff Lydiatt, another member of the convention committee, will assemble the officers and members of the clubs of from fifty to one hundred and fifty members, and George Relf, still another member of the convention committee, will bring the officers and members of clubs of more than one hundred and fifty members together. In these assemblies, there will be an open discussion of those problems that all clubs meet at some time in their career with the presentation of some of the ways that have been found to meet them in some clubs. President Gundaker and the International officers and committeemen regard these assemblies as of the utmost importance and believe that they will develop a tremendous good for Rotary.

Wednesday evening will be the occasion of the President's Ball, to be held in the Transportation Building at Exhibition Park. Here again Rotarians will thank Providence for Toronto and its many conveniences and particularly for the ideal situation of the convention buildings. The "House of Friendship," just across the big lawn from the Transportation Building, will be a big center on this evening too.

THURSDAY is Rotary Business Day. There will be a breakfast assembly of workers for crippled children preceding the convention sessions and the latter will be devoted entirely to Rotary business. Sam Botsford will address us on "The Trial of the Constitution."

Chairman Harry Fish will present the report of the committee on resolutions and there will be full time for the discussion of the various questions that are presented. In the afternoon the nomination of officers will be the first order of business. Guy Gundaker will make his report as president and there will be presented the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer with time for the discussion of the business affairs of Rotary. The evening will be devoted to district and reunion dinners.

The polls for the election of officers will be open from 7:30 to 9 o'clock Friday morning, with no assembly breakfasts to interfere with them. The day will be devoted to club activities and has been designated by that title—Club Activities Day—on the program. The first feature will be the presentation of addresses and discussion of Rotary's service to the community, led by Hart I. Seely of Waverly, N. Y., chairman of the International Committee on Boys' Work. William Lewis Butcher, of New York, and Dave McCahill, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will make addresses and then will follow an address by the Honorable Frank O. Lowden, former governor of the state of Illinois, U. S. A., on the need for better understanding between the city man and the farmer. The morning session of the convention will come to a close with the presentation of the report of the committee on elections.

The afternoon session will receive reports from the special assemblies and the convention will close after the installation of the new officers. The convention will close with an inspirational address that will send us out all a-tingle for Rotary. In the evening there will be many general farewell gatherings.

And there you are, Rotarian. You see what the program is. And you also see just where you'll fit into it—in fact I don't mind telling you that we built this program around you—you individually as well as you collectively. It has been designed for the purpose of giving opportunity for the transaction of Rotary business. You, individually, are responsible for Rotary's international policies, for the government of Rotary International. You, individually, are a part and parcel of the organization. It is you who elect the officers who carry out the policies you agree to during the convention. The responsibility for these policies and for these officers is one you cannot shirk—even though the only people with direct votes at the convention are the men you elect or appoint as delegates. Consequently your urge to take part in the convention—to at least be on hand, a participant in the daily program.

This is *your* convention—your chair at the council table of Rotary International awaits you and you alone can fill it.

The Optimist

By Grenville Kleiser.

I sing a song to the Optimist,
To the man who is brave and strong,
Who keeps his head when things go right,
And smiles when things go wrong.

I am proud of the genial Optimist,
His radiant voice and speech;
He helps to smooth the rugged path
Of all within his reach.

I like the way of the Optimist,
Who looks for the bright and best;
He scatters sunshine as he goes
And leaves his fellows blest.

I am glad to meet the Optimist
With his message of good cheer;
He carries hope and confidence
To those assailed by fear.

So here's a song to the Optimist,
Who laughs and works and sings,
And daily shows this weary world
The way to better things.



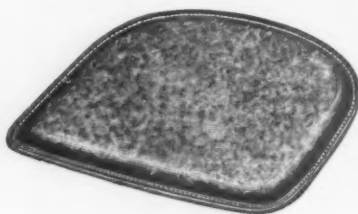
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Comment About Books

(Continued from page 24.)

the community, providing law and order and the consumption of commodities, and hence entitled to a voice in the shaping and control of industrial policy.

To safeguard the interests of these various groups and to compose differences likely to arise among them, Mr. Rockefeller points to the personal adjustment plan successfully employed during the war by the War Labor Board, to the Whitley plan in operation in England, and to the "Industrial Constitution" adopted by the management and men of the Colorado Fuel and Mining Company, one of the Rockefeller industries. The workers of each district choose by secret ballot a committee of representatives who hold stated or frequent conferences with similar committees from the officers of the company. These committees have as their joint function the adjustment of "daily problems which arise in the mutual relations between employees and employer."

In the author's view, the operation of this "Industrial Constitution" not only facilitates the adjustment of disputes and redress of grievances: it promotes also increased efficiency and improves the working conditions among the men. Further, it encourages "friendly and cordial relations between the company's officers and employees." It affords to every employee a chance to voice his complaints and aspirations and "neglects no occasion to bring the managers and men together to talk over their common interests."

Approaching his subject as a sincere and enlightened student, Mr. Rockefeller conceives employees as intelligent and helpfully constructive partners in industrial enterprise. He does not offer his views and experience as a cure-all for conflicts in every enterprise, but he makes a thoughtful contribution to the growing conception that all parties to industry have a human interest in their work and are capable through their several points of view of promoting the welfare of one another in individual companies. Every employer of labor not already familiar with these ideas will find the book interesting and instructive. Its importance is enhanced by its frank recognition of the patronage and protection of that slow but dominating party to industry, the public.—L. E. ROBINSON.

India in 1922-3

By Prof. L. F. Rushbrook Williams
Director of Public Information, Government of India

THIS very comprehensive report of conditions in India, published by the Government Press, Calcutta, should prove interesting to the man interested in Indian affairs, and will furnish much authoritative data to the sociologist or economist. There are many maps and

charts which help one to understand the factors involved in Indian industry and trade, and Prof. Williams has obviously tried to maintain a broad viewpoint which shall give due credit to native Indian initiative yet recognize the limitations of government due to such factors as illiteracy, etc. The topics covered include such matters as industrial relations, the burden of citizenship, economic structure, reports of government departments, self-government, social reforms, education, speeches and reports of chief executives, the Gandhi movement and the non-resistance policy, frontier conditions, new industries, Indian emigration, tariffs, conservation of national resources, etc.

The many problems of British administration in a great country which is ninety per cent agricultural, and where racial and religious feeling is very strong, are plainly indicated. At the same time Prof. Williams indicates that the progress of native self-government, now limited by the fact that only 8.38 million inhabitants out of the 247 million are touched by the existing educational scheme, may be rapidly developed. Of the total population only 18.6 million are literate, and the peasant farmers who form the bulk of the population find it necessary to enlist the labor of their children at an early age, though they approve of education in theory. India, however, has .025 per cent of its population attending universities as against the .054 per cent of England and Wales, despite the great difference in the respective economic conditions of the countries, and from this group come the men who will fill many posts in the Indian army and civil service.—CHARLES ST. JOHN.

Other Books Received

If **Hamilton Were Here Today**, by Arthur H. Vandenberg, 366 pp.; illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, N. Y. A brilliant discussion of what one of the brilliant figures of American colonial history would say and do were he here today. In his foreword, Rotarian Vandenberg says: "This book is a careful inquiry into what Hamilton, if he were here today, would say—and do—to maintain the sceptre of reason against the heresies of a radical and thoughtless age." And the author proceeds to present a commentary on the "immutable foundations of the American Constitution," and radicalism and a few other "isms," that should prove a powerful antidote for lawlessness, and the influence of those who condone general infractions of the law. Written in a vivid, journalistic vein, it is a book which should have a welcome place on the American History shelf in American homes.

Applied Business Correspondence, by Herbert Watson. 599 pp.; profusely illustrated with charts and facsimiles of letters; A. W. Shaw Company, Chicago. An unusually practical reading and study course in advanced business correspondence by an author who for fifteen years has devoted his time to correspondence

work, sales and advertising, and who has earned a national reputation in the mail-order field. There are selected letters from the author's scrapbook, and many forms and diagrams. There are sections dealing with the securing of attention, arousing interest, creating desire, stimulating action. Among the eleven parts of the book are: How to Size Up the Work that a Letter Must Do; How to Overcome Indifferences or Opposition; How to Plan Enclosures, Letterheads, and Envelopes; How to Build Up Mailing Lists and Organize Correspondence Work; How to Find and Classify Usable Material for Letters. A helpful and valuable work for those who have charge of correspondence work, and for those executives who have many letters to write.

Making Business Advancement Sure, by William Marvin Jackson, 140 pp.; Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York. Some good advice on how to get, hold, and improve, a business position. Each chapter of inspirational advice and counsel is followed by a questionnaire. While primarily designed for young people already in business this book can be used in grade or high schools.

The Big Hike, by John H. Hauberg, LL.B., of Rock Island, Ill.; 137 pp.; illus. from photographs; privately printed. An exceptionally interesting chronicle of experiences in directing a great many annual boys' hikes, with many views of points visited and many hints for hiking comfort. The author believes that boys on the hike, subject to ever-changing conditions, become more self-reliant than they would by spending the summer in a fixed camp.

Scouting and Religion, by Rev. C. A. Guy, M. A.; 86 pp.; The Macmillan Co., New York. Christian counsel for Scouts or boys of Scout age, developed through the use of illustrations in Nature and supplemented with Biblical references for self-study. Loyalty, honor, service, courtesy, obedience, cheerfulness, thrift, purity, and other Scout essentials taught in language which will appeal to the outdoor boy.

Creative Salesmanship, by Herbert W. Hess, Ph.D.; 333 pp.; index; bibliography; illus.; J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. Professor Hess of the Commerce School of the University of Pennsylvania shows the importance of developing the distribution of goods and services under conditions of legitimate profit, and in the spirit of equity. He gives study of the human side of sales work, the development of personality, health, initiative, and the recognition of potentialities in others. Each chapter is followed by a series of questions to enable the salesman to test his powers of observation and analysis.

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Unusual Stories of Unusual Men

(Continued from page 22.)

of individuals, and most schools which achieve reputation owe it to the devoted leadership which will not yield to circumstance. Thus "Hood spirit" is really the spirit of those reformed church officials, those faculty members, and those other friends, who were willing to make sacrifices to give the community an educated womanhood. The leadership of Dr. Apple concentrated this "Hood spirit" and gave it direction.

From "Who's Who" we learn that Dr. Apple was born at Rimersburg, Pa., in 1865, and is the son of a clergyman of that town. Dr. Apple took his A. B. degree in 1885 at Franklin and Marshall College, Pa., and his A. M. three years later. He received an honorary Ph. D., in 1911 and took the degree of LL. D. at Ursinus College in 1916. After some years of teaching in Ohio and Pennsylvania high schools he went to Hood. In addition to his scholastic work he has served on many church boards, has served the Y. M. C. A., the public libraries, various learned societies, Masonry, two Greek letter fraternities, and the local Rotary Club. He has also found time to do considerable lecturing and writing, and yet had sufficient surplus energy to develop this "Hood spirit" which has meant so much to the cause of higher education for Southern girls.

With these antecedents, scholarship, the church, and devotion to civic progress, it is easy to account for the "Hood spirit" and to explain why Hood girls

have gone forth to spread its influence even in distant Japan. There is a certain symmetry of development practised at Hood which finds expression not only in the college buildings and grounds, where everything fits into a carefully planned arrangement which has been followed for some years; but in the lives of the students. Just as the directors of the college foresaw the necessity of buildings that should harmonize, and of grounds which should each form part of a carefully designed landscape, and as they have adhered to this plan for fourteen years, with the result that the natural beauties of the campus have been preserved and increased; so those who take cultural studies are also asked to develop the scientific side of their education, and those who major in domestic economies are not allowed to forget the aesthetics in their enthusiasm for practical training. All of which, plus a strong religious impulse, tends to send out from Hood's campus women fitted to take an important place in the world's work.

When Dr. Apple addresses his fellow-Rotarians he might appropriately say that the motto of Hood College could be found in that poem which has made Frederick famous, for surely one might say of the institution which has prospered under thirty years of his presidency:

"Peace and order and beauty draw
Round thy symbol of light and law;
And ever the stars above look down
On thy stars below in Frederick town."

Bob Lawrence—the Man and His Work

(Continued from page 19.)

his long but not ungraceful stride, he becomes instantly the storm center of attraction, hilarity or applause, as he wishes. He is a bubbling spring of instantaneous humor in one breath and as serious as a judge in another. Without knowing in advance just what he is going to say he keeps his audience laughing or entranced, at will, for let him but sing any one of a thousand wonderful melodies that he has but to shake from his sleeve and the crowd goes wild with enthusiasm, for Bob Lawrence has a truly wonderful voice—not dramatic, nor unique, nor operatic—just different, melodiously sweet and catchy. Applause for his effort he never seeks, for no sooner does applause begin than he shifts his audience from himself to the singing, by directing them: "Ready, sing!" and sing they do with a will that shakes the

very roof and foundations with a volume of several thousand voices. And with his height, his elongated extremities and the graceful way in which he manipulates them, it is easy for him to make his audience laugh or sing, according to his mood.

As managing director of the Community Music Association, Bob Lawrence gives a public concert every Sunday night the year round at the Central High School auditorium, with mid-week music fêtes and dance carnivals at the Eastern High School as well as Central. The latter has a seating capacity of two thousand, while the former seats about sixteen hundred, and nearly every performance plays to standing room only. Admission is free, only about one-fifth of the entire seating capacity being reserved for regular season-ticket patrons and for those who want to pay a quarter for the

privilege of coming in late. Collections are taken at each concert to defray expenses.

"We do not solicit funds and we have no endowments," he said. "The old way was to go to a lot of people with means, and have them give several hundred or a thousand dollars to carry on the work. But we found a better way. A selected few should not pay for the amusement of the masses. Our aim is to put out a program that is helpful and entertaining so that the patrons will be glad to give their bit to sustain the work.

"The idea of musical amusement nowadays in the minds of commercial institutions is classical, their sole thought being that of embellishment. Simple things are no longer on the bill—the old-time melodies and the folk songs. They've got to have the symphony nowadays. But my idea of music that makes a lasting and deep impression, is recreational amusement. This means subtracting constantly. Every time a program is put on, I see how much I can leave off. I find that the simplest things appeal most.

"I HAVE yet to find a crowd that won't sing! Whether in the slums of New York, where we founded the Neighborhood Service, or in Sing Sing, or in Bedford Reformatory, my experience has been the same. They all sing. I had the honor of directing the training schools for song leaders of the A. E. F., as well as the instruction of training classes in community-music organizations at Vassar and Bryn Mawr Colleges, Culver Military Academy, and other institutions. I have acted as organizing director of 'music weeks' in many cities in Michigan, New York, Maine, Arkansas, and other states, and have instructed training classes in Chicago, San Francisco, Atlantic City, and other places. Everywhere I go I find the crowd always responds instantly. The gathering may be quite ultra or just commonplace, but the reaction is universally the same. Just get them started right off the jump by the simple psychology of organizing the crowd, and once started they don't want to stop. Invariably they want to keep on going, for they are having the time of their lives. It is a chance to be humanly natural, and the response is therefore instantaneous. In fact, human nature always reacts very quickly to the simple things of life; that is why the good old-fashioned melodies and folk songs are always popular.

"And so my program always calls for a personal participation in some way, for that is what people like. The secret is that the crowd does it in its own peculiar way and enjoys doing it. People like to sing. They like to hear themselves singing together. And most people find real pleasure in singing as an outlet to their feelings. So at all of our concerts we have the very finest music, something or other that appeals to every one's appreciation. If I tried to put on a program

of distinctive high-class music, I wouldn't have a corporal's guard at my meetings. But if I put classical music on as a feature, and have something to appeal to all in between, the crowd flocks out solidly for every meeting."

"HOW do the people react to jazz?" I inquired.

"We never have any jazz," he replied. "Just simple things, funny things, melodious things, and popular things—but never any jazz. Our appeal is to the simpler things in human nature. There is nothing flamboyant about the work. I arrange for a pianist and ask if she will play next Sunday night. She says, 'Sure, who played last Sunday? And what will it be—some Hungarian rhapsody?' She is not thinking of the audience or of their pleasure, but of how she can outdo the one who played last Sunday. She wants to display her technical ability and go her predecessor one better. And she always adds, 'I can do more difficult pieces than Emily can!' Then I have to get her down to some short numbers that people can enjoy, something to which they will react with real joy.

"So I always aim to have things played that the people like, to have well-known songs by artists who know how to sing them, to have violin or other instrumental music with a popular swing, something that has already caught the public fancy. It is the spirit of the thing that counts, and the coordination of this single idea: *that we must all sing together.*

"We should all endeavor to promote the singing of more people together, not for educational purposes, but for the social atmosphere created by community singing, the environment and harmony that come from many people singing together. It is the same community spirit and atmosphere that prevails at club gatherings. It is manifested everywhere when a crowd gathers and sings the songs everybody knows. And everybody gets better acquainted because of singing. Why? Because it creates a sort of common ground, where understandings are quickly arrived at. Folks change when you get them together. Singly they may be skeptical, stubborn, and gossipy, but gather them together in a crowd where they can sing, and they warm each other up, lose their sharp angles, forget themselves, and become optimistic. Singly they may not be able to see how a thing can be done. Collectively, they want to start doing it!"

And it is not only the old songs that Bob Lawrence makes them sing, but the way he does it, the variations he throws into them, that counts. His stunt songs and his famous "Hambone" song of nonsense and mirth, originated by him, are a scream which one does not forget for many a day. In entertaining the crowd he always has something up his sleeve. He may suddenly call for all children in the audience between four and twelve to



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come up front on the stage. And they come!

"Now, what will we sing?" he asks them.

Some one suggests "Jingle Bells."

"All right," Bob says. "Let's have Jingle Bells!" The little tots, with their lusty voices, sing as they never sang before. And the audience goes wild.

Another time he may call the roll of the states in alphabetical order until one person from each state has responded. He has them come up on the stage. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" or some other patriotic song is sung and the audience joins in the chorus. Or he

may call the names of the Dixie states, and when a representative of each state has come forward, he leads them in singing "Dixie." At other times he asks all the men present to rise and sing "Good-night Ladies," as a final number preceding the "Star Spangled Banner," which closes every Washington concert.

This is just a part of the story of Bob Lawrence—I have only divulged a few of his secrets—uncovered a few of the surprises that he has hidden up his sleeve—just enough to give you an idea of what to expect at the convention—enough advance information so you will know Bob Lawrence personally when you meet him at Toronto.

Canada's Program for Assimilation

(Continued from page 16)

coming to Canada to assured employment are looked after on the trains by the Government Conductresses. After this reach their destinations, they are followed up by means of letters which are sent out by the Women's Division of the Department of Immigration. In addition, they are visited by representatives of their own church, the churches having been notified directly by the church worker at the port of arrival.

In the case of women coming to Canada to be married a careful inquiry is made by a woman officer of the Department of Immigration in Great Britain, in cooperation with the Department in Canada, before women are allowed to sail for Canada to be married. These women are followed up shortly after their arrival through the Women's Division of the Department of Immigration.

League, the Social Service Department of the Church of England, the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, and the Strangers' Department of the Presbyterian Church, etc., and the following organizations in Canada are specially interested and engaged in immigration work:

National Council of Women of Canada
Women's Christian Temperance Union
Canadian Council of Agriculture (Women's Section)

Federated Women's Institutes of Canada

Social Service Council of Canada
Great War Veterans' Association of Canada

Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada
National Committee on Mental Hygiene.

FOR the benefit of women seeking employment in domestic work a system of Canadian Women's Hostels stretches across the Dominion, one in every province. These hostels, supported in part by the province and in part by the Dominion Government, are under the supervision of the Women's Division of the Department of Immigration. Women and girls coming to Canada for household work proceed directly to one of these hostels. The Dominion Government provides free accommodation for twenty-four hours to those arriving at the hostels at Halifax, St. John, Montreal, and Toronto, and forty-eight hours to those who come to Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Vancouver. They are then placed in situations by the Employment Service of Canada, which has offices in all the large centers. The girls are looked after by the superintendent of the hostel, and they are followed up by a worker of the church to which they belong.

Other organizations which cooperate closely with the Women's Division in follow-up work are the Y. W. C. A., and the organizations belonging to each church, such as the Catholic Women's

In the past twenty-three years, nearly 39,000 boys and girls, juveniles under eighteen years, have been brought from Great Britain and placed in Canadian homes as farm assistants and domestic helpers. Lord Grey, former governor-general of Canada, has said, "It is not possible to do a greater kindness to the state children of England, than by removing them to the freer and healthier life of Canada. The climate is admirably adapted to the rearing of a fine, noble, and strenuous race." And so through co-operation with the various training homes and schools in Great Britain, children of "poor but respectable people who by reason of business reverses and other misfortunes have been dependent upon the charity of the public and state," are trained in trades like harness-making, boot-repairing, carpentry, cooking, which will make them useful to the Canadian farmer and later independent homesteaders. The children come largely from overcrowded centers of population, London and surrounding towns supplying the greater proportion.

Final selection is made after full consideration has been given to the health,

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character and behavior of prospective immigrants. Applications from Canadian families for young immigrant helpers are investigated and approved by the emigrating organization. The Overseas Settlement Committee of the British Government is active in its co-operation with the Immigration Department and the private societies interested in placing their young charges. A legal form of agreement is entered into by the employer or foster parent who must agree to clothe the child properly and provide schooling until the child reaches a certain age. Attendance at church and Sunday school is also stipulated. After they are placed, the children are visited as often as possible by representatives of the emigration organization and by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. No child is permitted to remain in a home or employment where there exists any evidence or suspicion that he is *persona non grata*, overworked, or otherwise not properly treated. This has proved so successful that an agreement has just been entered into between the Imperial British Government and the Government of Canada by which it is anticipated that a far greater number of children and juveniles under the age of seventeen will be sent to Canada this coming year.

THE uniqueness of Canada's selective policy of immigration rests upon one further factor—its careful follow-up system and the emphasis placed on continuing government assistance to the individual immigrant until he is well adjusted to his new surroundings. This government assistance is not at all in the nature of a compulsory supervision of aliens. Under new developments which have just taken place in the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization the work of establishing the new-comer on the land devolves upon a Land Settlement Branch of the Department organized for that purpose. This Land Settlement Branch sees that new settlers are directed to lands where they can have the best opportunities of success, and safe-guards them from exploitation in the purchase price of farms which they buy. It is assisted in each of its districts by farm settlement boards, composed of outstanding mortgage-and-loan men and agriculturists who pass on the suitability of land and the fairness of the purchase price of all privately owned lands listed with the branch. They advise the department officials of the proper type of settler which can be most readily assimilated in any particular locality. Through their influence and initiative, community welfare associations are established and other branches of community work promoted. At the present time the Land Settlement Branch is engaged in a survey of farm employment and also household workers for

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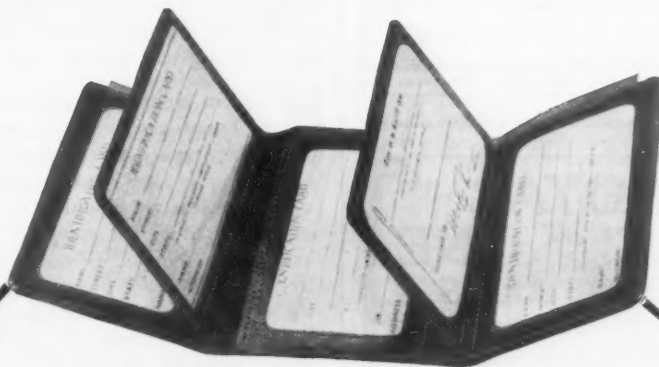
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And the substance of it all is that as the Nation serves the immigrants best so it will profit most in years to come.

What's This Success Thing?

(Continued from page 9.)

say is, "My! How awful! Heavens! What a terrible catastrophe!" But you'll worry ten times as much if your canary gets the pip. And if word came that the eight million Mongolians had been arrested and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary, you would probably say, "Caesar's ghost! what a big penitentiary they must have!" But it would not mean much to you, one way or the other, unless you had been doing a good business in eye salve in Mongolia.

And if the people of your town were picked off one by one and sent to prison for twenty years, how many would you really mourn for? If your oldest boy went I know how you would feel about that, and I know how he would feel if you went, but how many of the people in your town mean enough to you to cause you to be more than temporarily interested in the newspaper account of why they were arrested and sent away? You might be shocked for an hour or so to think that a man you had seen at least once a week had done a thing so evil that he had to go to prison, but it is safe to say that eighty out of a hundred would be nothing but names to us. People in our towns are going to penitentiaries for twenty-year terms right along and it does not fret us much, does it? They have done nothing to make us care.

HERE in New York a man is lucky if he knows the names of all the families in his apartment house, or in his block; and if one of the men went to prison for life we would be jarred for a moment or two, but we would get over that before the end of the week. So it narrows down to a mighty small margin—if a man has ten business acquaintances and ten other friends who would be sincerely sorry to see him go to prison he is a fortunate man. And I think twenty members of his family are enough to add to that—there are some men whose families would actually rejoice to see them in prison. It would be a great relief.

I think any man who can live in such a way that he has ten real friends has been considerable of a success. I would not call any man or woman who has five such friends a failure.

Success is not accomplishing what some other man thinks you should; it is doing what you yourself think you should do or be. If a geranium in California

does not grow all over the neighborhood and climb the side of the house and across the roof and down into the back yard and have seven million blossoms it has a right to consider itself a failure; but if a geranium slip that is picked up in the gutter and stuck in a tin can and set on the window-ledge of an air-shaft tenement manages to put forth one green leaf and show one mildewed blossom before it gives up the fight, it can honestly call itself a success. Success is not doing what you can't do, but doing what you can do. The trouble with us is that we don't do that—not often. And the main reason is that we don't take the trouble, in the first place, to decide what we mean by success. How can you expect to get to a place unless you decide where you are going?

I think most of us know what we want to do or be, in a vague way, and want to go in that direction, but when we have trotted along at our proper pace just about so long, someone shouts "Look at James J. Pillgath; he's got sixty-eight million dollars—how much have you got?" And we immediately begin to reckon our success in dollars. Someone tells me Rufus K. Blatz made \$50,000 out of his book, "The Double-Jointed Rose" and I'm ashamed and feel cheap as if I were a fizzle because I never made that much on one book of my writing. And I may know all the while that "The Double-Jointed Rose" is cheap trash. I doubt if Shakespeare ever made as much out of all his plays as some modern dramatist will make out of a show called "The Sinful Mother," but Shakespeare doesn't let that worry him. For one reason, a man who could produce "Hamlet" would have had better sense.

If you want to count your success in dollars, do it. Dollar success seems to me a perfectly good and legitimate sort of success to strive for, and a necessary one up to and a little beyond the food-clothing-housing point. Beyond that it becomes more or less a game and you can succeed at it or fail at it the same as in any other game. But I don't want to think I am a failure merely because I don't happen to have the sort of mind and make-up that is best at dollar making. I give the dollar fellow full credit, but I can see that there are other sorts of success—and all good.

The Men Who Serve Best

(Continued from page 14)

unarmed, was confronted with the alternative that so often confronts us all. Service or self?

There was no hesitation. He plunged into the darkness of the trees, followed the sounds of scuffling and voices, and came upon a woman struggling in the hands of two Italians. He knocked one to the ground with a blow of his fist, grappled with the other; and the woman fled. The fallen Italian arose, crept up behind the struggling trooper and stabbed him repeatedly with a long stiletto.

The next morning a railroad hand found the mutilated body of the trooper stark in death.

Six months later the men of Troop "C" after following clues through seven states arrested the assassins while working on a section gang in New York State.

WRITERS of adventure stories go far afield to provide thrills for readers who are lulled into the belief that heroes are found only on tropic isles or cruising the seven seas, while thrilling deeds of heroism are being enacted in the midst of our most civilized communities by men who wear the uniform of constituted authority in conflict with the elemental passions of those who fear the law but fail to respect it.

The service comes first. Service to the smug citizenry that goes the peaceful way of commerce and trade, indifferent to the menace of criminals who travel in high-power automobiles or skulk, armed and threatening, on the highways at night.

There is but a thin veil that hangs between law and order on the one side and crime rampant with its accompanying robbery, murder, and chaos on the other. This thin veil is the police of the cities and the states.

It requires no stretch of the imagination to realize conditions that would arise in twenty-four hours if the police throughout the land were abolished. They are the real men of service. The fatal rush into a burning building to save a decrepit old woman; the snatching of a little tot from the path of an on-rushing truck; the sacrifices of life on the altar of duty in a pitched battle with armed bandits. All matters of daily note in the newspapers to be casually read and thoughtlessly cast aside. Service above self of the highest order, poorly paid for, unnoticed, and unpraised.

The men of the Pennsylvania State Police patrol the woods and streams from little sub-stations established throughout the state. In enforcing the game and fish laws they meet many and sudden

dangers. A foreigner was surprised in the woods, hunting on Sunday contrary to law. The mounted trooper called to him, "Come here, I want you!" The reply was sent from both barrels of a shot gun. As the trooper saw the gun being aimed at him he slid from his horse, ducked his head and drew his revolver in one motion. The bird shot rattled through his compressed cork, brick-proof helmet, and fell harmless among his hair. In an instant the foreigner was squirming on the ground his knee shattered by a revolver bullet. The trooper, after administering first aid, took his prisoner across the saddle to a hospital where he left him under guard.

PATROLING the Juniata river one night, on the lookout for men reported to be taking game fish with nets in violation of the law designed to protect the bass and trout for real sportsmen, a lone trooper came silently upon a flat-bottomed boat drawn up to the shore. Two men were gathering fish from the bottom of the boat under the supervision of a third man, evidently from the conversation, a State fish warden. The trooper, fifty feet away, was looking silently on when one of the fish pirates suddenly arose, swung a heavy oar and cracked the skull of the warden.

Drawing his revolver the trooper rushed—rushed into a fusillade of shots from two revolvers as the two outlaws shoved their boat into the stream. Leaving the warden on the bank the trooper plunged into the shallow stream to his waist.

He suspected they would have no reloads for their weapons, saved his shots, and waded after the slowly moving boat. The bullets splashed around him, one seared his neck, the firing slowed down and then he called, "Come back or I'll drop you both!" The reply was a vile oath.

He fired with deliberate aim.

A groan and one of the black silhouettes crumpled down in the boat. "That's enough," came a shaky voice through the star-lit night and the boat came slowly back.

The trooper loaded the unconscious warden into the boat with the dying fish pirate and at the point of an empty revolver made the survivor row to the Duncannon landing. It was all in the night's work for his patient horse to stand under a tree until the rider returned at daybreak.

These incidents or the story of Kelleher can be duplicated on any police force. There is the story of the trooper who went into a little coal-mining settlement to arrest a Hungarian miner on a

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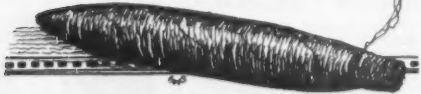
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charge of felonious assault. After making the arrest the trooper was surrounded by a mob of angry foreigners determined to rescue their friend. The trooper, not to be disgraced by losing his prisoner, snapped his steel handcuffs on his own left wrist and the prisoner's right wrist. With his right hand the trooper wielded his black-jack against the frenzied mob until he was beaten to insensibility. Two hours later a passing patrol found him lying on a doorstep with his teeth kicked out, his face bruised and cut, two ribs broken and his clothing almost torn from his body.

His prisoner, handcuffed to the unconscious trooper, sat unharmed, stoically by his side. When the trooper came to he spat out a mouthful of clotted blood and remarked, as though apologizing for his condition, "Well, I got my man, didn't I?" Service? Oh, just an incident in the day's work.

There is a happy side to the service as well as the grim, unexpected conflicts.

A mounted patrol on a wiry Texas horse rides from fifteen to twenty-five miles a day. His beat takes him along the highways, through beautiful woodlands and around the small industrial towns with which the State is studded. Lonesome you would think, but no, these men, hardened to the saddle until they ride like Centaurs, are keen observers. They engage themselves in close study of localities, of local characters, and come to know intuitively when and where to find evidence of crime, contemplated or accomplished.

A GARAGE is observed to be frequented by suspicious-looking characters and eventually the trooper, instead of riding aimlessly by, swings easily from his saddle and finds a stolen car or a still in the back of the garage. It is all done in a detached, friendly way.

He holds the men by the casual suggestion that they had "Better stick around until the Troop automobile arrives," and they see the wisdom of his suggestion. He telephones for the reserve squad; it arrives, takes the prisoners and property, and the trooper rides on, his work accomplished.

They have their jokes too. The story is told at one of the barracks of a husky trooper riding along the Susquehanna when he saw what appeared to be a human knee protruding from the river some distance from shore. Stripping off revolver, belt, and blouse he plunged in to recover a corpse. Arriving at the object he found himself grasping a broken and discarded cork-leg! To this day his comrades call him "Legs."

One day at the "B" Troop barracks the desk sergeant had a phone call from a woman who gave her address and asked that two state police be sent there right away. Having visions of a serious domestic tragedy the sergeant dispatched two troopers in a motorcycle side car.

On arrival one of the men went to the front door and knocked.

A woman opened the door and said in a decisive voice, "Come right in, I want you to take turns at my washing machine!"

Colonel Roosevelt visited the anthracite region of Pennsylvania in 1911 and did much to bring about an understanding between the State Police and the Union miners. In an interview at Wilkes-Barre he said of the State Police, "It is the finest organization of men in the United States."

THERE are now four hundred and ten men on the Pennsylvania force exclusive of the Highway Patrol and the Fire Marshal's Bureau. The Legislature has recognized the value of the Force by increasing its numerical strength, adding to its duties and increasing the pay of the men who received sixty dollars a month in 1905 as against one hundred dollars a month at present, with increasing pay for continuous service or promotion.

New York, Michigan, New Jersey, Nevada, West Virginia, Maryland, and perhaps some other states have followed Pennsylvania in developing this ideal, non-political organization of State Police that has become a terror to criminals and a mighty source of protection to the farmer, the property owner, and the traveler on the highways. And everybody knows of the famous Northwest Mounted Police of Canada, the Texas Rangers, and the Mexican Rurales.

The pride of service is an obsession with these men. The honor of the Troop depends on the honor of the individual trooper.

Promotions on the force are based on service. Tireless, dogged persistency, hardihood, resourcefulness, high physical courage and an integrity that can resist the wealth of bootleg bribers; these are the qualities that win for the trooper his cherished hope, the shoulder bar of a lieutenant. When that time comes he looks back over a career of self-denial and realizes that, "He Profits Most Who Serves Best."

Would it be amiss for Rotary clubs to have a Law and Order Luncheon with someone on the program to say a word in recognition of the men who stand between you and the menace of unbridled crime? To invite the Mayor, his Chief-of-Police and one or two more members of the Force who have done some outstanding thing? The club might act as hosts to both policemen who had won distinction and ex-service medal men of the world war, emphasizing that the men who in times of peace risk death in service to their fellow-men are no less heroic than those who serve their fellow-men in time of war. Just get them there and let them tell their stories. They will appreciate the recognition and incidentally give you something to think about.

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